

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY AUGUST 2, 1897.

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## A SPIRITED ROAD RACE.

**George R. Hays Wins With a Whirl.**

### DEEP INTEREST IN THE EVENT.

**A Large Number of Ambitious New Riders Enter the Lists and Make Splendid Records—Talk of a Twenty-Mile Race for the Near Future.**

George R. Hays won the ten-mile road race, Thursday evening, his time being 31:27, the fastest made. Hays had a handicap of one minute, and his time dated from 5:59. Paul Harrison, with a three minute handicap, took second; J. S. Davy, three minutes, third; Fred Justus, thirty seconds, fourth; Walter Bayliss, one minute and thirty seconds, fifth; John Crawford, scratch, sixth; Harry J. Wilhelm, thirty seconds, seventh; J. A. Mader, two minutes and thirty seconds, and Chester Humberger, two minutes, did not finish. Mader rode in ahead of Wilhelm and could have gotten seventh place, but he withdrew from the race when but a few feet from the tape. Humberger was taken sick with cramps during the race and had to leave his wheel until he had recovered.

Richard Wise, 2:30, finished third, but his place was given to Davy, whom, the officials say, he had unintentionally fouled. Davy was riding just behind Wise, and made several efforts to pass him. On the home stretch he pushed his wheel far to one side to get around Wise, but found his way blocked by his opponent again. He turned his machine farther to the right then, and struck the bicycle of James Eyster, who stood out in the street leaning on it. Davy was thrown on the bricks with great force, his face, breast and knees being badly bruised, though he was not seriously injured. This was Davy's third fall. The first time he fell he recovered himself without losing much time. At the Erie street turn his wheel slid in the sand and he was thrown, wrenching his handlebars so badly that considerable time had elapsed before he could right them. Had it not been for all these misfortunes he would have gotten a much better place than he did. Crawford's time was 32:20. Fred Justus, who rode the race in 31:58, made the second best time.

An immense crowd gathered to see the start and grew until all was over. When the riders crossed the tape, the street on either side was so completely filled that it was impossible to get through, and so anxious and interested were all that they scarcely gave the racers room to ride.

The race officials were Charles A. H. Feltz, starter; A. H. Coleman and H. C. Feltz, timekeepers; Per Lee Howard, referee; C. W. Brider, W. D. Snyder and Leo Snyder, judges.

The course was really 10 1/2 miles in length. The starters left the corner of Erie and Tremont streets and went east to East street, thence direct to Richville. The return was over a different road, striking the Navarre road a few miles below town.

It was a great race and has brought out some riders whose powers were heretofore unknown in cycling circles. The promoters now talk of getting up a twenty-mile handicap with prizes.

### OHIO MINING STATISTICS.

**The Report for 1896 Shows a Decrease in Miners and Production.**

R. M. Hazeltine, chief inspector of mines, in his forthcoming report for 1896 shows a decrease of 1,425 pick miners as compared with 1895, and a decrease of 1,019,644 tons as compared with the previous year. The average yearly output for each mine was 554 tons. The mines throughout the state worked on an average of 151 days. The average paid for mining was fifty-six cents per ton. The daily wages of the Ohio miner averaged \$1.47 during the time that the mines were being operated, or an average of \$18.46 a month. The average for machine miners was \$37.78 per month, the average number of days worked being 132 on a coal production of 3,368,349 tons. More than 90 per cent of the machine mined coal originates in the Hocking valley.

Those employed to operate mining machines, as will be seen, received more than double the wages received by the pick miners. The latter, however, in many instances, spent much time in making coal ready when the mines were not in operation. There is no doubt but that the margin per day between the machine and pick miners is less than the returns indicate, as the former undercut a large amount of coal on days when the mines were idle, the relative time not being obtainable.

### The Cash System.

A Braun, proprietor of the East Main street meat market, will adopt the cash system on Wednesday, August 4th. Mr. Braun has acquired an enviable position in business circles because of the uniform excellence of his meats, and in adopting the cash system he is simply living up to what seems to be the fairest and wisest policy for all interests.

### Cox Returns to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—[By Associated Press] George B. Cox returned today from Hot Springs, Va. John R. McLean left there yesterday for Washington. Cox had many visitors today.

Are you a sufferer from that terrible plague, itching piles? Doan's Ointment will bring you instant relief and permanent cure. Get it from your dealer.

### CHARLES R. FRAZER MARRIED.

**The Ceremony was Quietly Performed Wednesday Night.**

CANTON, July 30.—The friends of Charles R. Frazer, of Canton, will be surprised to learn of his marriage to Mrs. Margaret M. Robinson, a comely widow. The ceremony was quietly performed on Wednesday night. Mr. Frazer was formerly manager of the Canton Morning Record.

William Rommel has sued Ann Lorins and Emil Lorins to recover payment on a promissory note given in the sum of \$150. The note is secured by mortgage and foreclosure is desired.

The guardian of Mary Wingard, of Nimishillen township, has filed his third partial account. An application to marshal liens and for an order to distribute funds, has been filed in the assignment of the Co-operative Grocery Co., of Canton.

## SPIKES ON THE TRACK.

**An Unpleasant Discovery at Dillonvale.**

### TRACK OBSTRUCTIONS FOUND.

**Wheeling & Lake Erie Officials Decide to Run Coal Trains During Daylight Hours Only—West Virginia Coal in Transit Daily—A North Lawrence Meeting.**

Another unsuccessful attempt to wreck a W. & L. E. train was made Thursday evening in the yards at Dillonvale. A number of track spikes had been placed on the rails, but luckily the obstruction was discovered by the section foreman and removed before damage was done. This is the third effort made by miscreants to destroy company property and possibly the lives of W. & L. E. trainmen, during the past two weeks. Since the United States deputies have been removed from the Dillonvale mines the miners have remained exceptionally quiet and were apparently not concerned about the movement of West Virginia coal.

However, to be on the safe side the company has refrained from running trains through striking districts after dark and this rule will be enforced until the strike is ended. If the Dillonvale and Long Run men show further signs of becoming troublesome United States deputy marshals will be again placed at these points to protect the mines and bridges. The company is daily transporting about sixty cars of West Virginia coal from Wheeling to Toledo and Huron.

### WILL HAVE A DEMONSTRATION.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 30.—At a meeting of the citizens of North Lawrence, held Friday morning, it was decided to accept the suggestions made by the labor leaders at the conference held at Wheeling, and have a labor demonstration on August 5, in sympathy with the miners' strike. A committee consisting of J. J. Mossop, William Evans, Dennis Moylan, J. P. Jones and Ludwig Evans, was selected to arrange a program.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

At the regular meeting of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, held on Thursday evening, the following resolutions were adopted: We, the representatives of the labor unions of Massillon, do hereby extend to the struggling miners of the country our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in their present fight for existence and living wages. No class of workmen that we know of has suffered the oppression and injustice that has been meted out to the miners of this country, and in the present contest we earnestly hope victory will rest on the side of justice and humanity. Every citizen of the United States is guaranteed by the constitution the right of free speech, free assemblage and the right of persuasion, and when these are denied us and the power of the law and government is used to bolster up and protect the capitalistic class only, we denounce the same as wholly unwarranted and unjustifiable and a crime against the liberty of the subject.

PETER SMITH,  
THOS. McQUILLAN,  
JAMES GRANT,  
Committee.

### Aaron Harrington Young's Advice.

Mr. Aaron Harrington Young, in a letter to the secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, postmarked Thornburg, Ia., says that, having been a young man himself he is interested in that particular class of citizens, and then goes on to give some advice. He says, "Of course you will have a constitution and by-laws," and in the formation of them Mr. Young wants church members rigorously excluded from the club, and chewing, smoking and use of profane language encouraged. Mr. Young then goes on to say that he is on his way to Alaska, that he had heard of the Twentieth Century Club while in Massillon and that he will be its sincerest friend "until death doth us part." And as that is all he does say, whether he is a lunatic, an idiot or a joker, has not been decided.

### Col. Fred Grant's Successor.

New York, July 31.—[By Associated Press] Mayor Strong appointed Col. George Moore Smith to succeed Col. Fred Grant as police commissioner.

Doan's Backache Kidney and Sick Headache 25c at all druggists.

## SOME W. & L. E. CHANGES.

**Concentration of General Offices in Toledo.**

### IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS HERE.

**Superintendent Stout will Make Toledo His Headquarters After August 15th—The Miners' Strike May Prevent the Building of an Engine House This Year.**

Receiver and General Manager Blockensderfer, of the W. & L. E. railway, has decided to have the office of Superintendent Stout moved from Massillon to Toledo. The change will take effect on Sunday, August 15th. On the same date the office of the superintendent of motive power and cars will be removed to Toledo from Norwalk. The object is to concentrate the general offices and to reduce expenses. The duties of Superintendent Stout have increased to such an extent that they cannot be given proper attention from this point on the road. Mr. Stout will take with him his present office force, train dispatchers and bridgemen. The trainmaster and two roadmasters will remain in Massillon.

The company has no intention whatever, Mr. Stout says, of moving the division terminals from Massillon.

"We are now building at Columbia," he continued, "one of the latest improved oil houses, which will cost \$1,000. The contract has also been let for a water supply plant, which includes a reservoir, pumping engines, etc. This plant will be modern and so arranged that engines can be washed out and properly cared for. Arrangements have also been made to improve the coal chute in order to supply a greater number of locomotives. We were contemplating building a new engine house this summer, but the miners' strike has so affected the earnings, that this project may necessarily have to be abandoned until next year."

By the removal of Superintendent Stout's force, Massillon is left practically with the same force located at Norwalk before the removal of the terminals from that city to Massillon. Superintendent Stout has resided in Massillon since his inauguration as an official of the W. & L. E. road, in 1893. His value to the company can be reckoned by his present advanced position, which his exceptional ability has secured for him.

### W. & L. E. BRIDGE FIRED.

The W. & L. E. bridge located between Dillonvale and Long Run was set on fire at 2 o'clock this morning, presumably by strikers, and badly damaged. The bridge is a combination of iron and wood, is 260 feet in length and 22 feet above the water, spanning Short creek at the point where the miners of that locality generally hold their mass meetings. The company watchman walked over the bridge at 1:30 a. m., and at that time there were no signs of fire, and the last train passed over the structure at 6:52 p. m. Exactly at 2 o'clock the flames were discovered, and before they could be extinguished two panel stringers 16 feet in length and a lot of ties had been destroyed. The damage to the bridge will not exceed \$200, but traffic could not be resumed until 6:30 o'clock this morning.

Superintendent Stout says this is the first attempt on the part of the strikers to burn company's property during this strike, but engineers, track walkers and section men have been annoyed by persons placing obstructions on the track every day or twice since the United States deputies were removed. The company receives about fifty cars of West Virginia coal daily from the B. & O. road which is transferred to Toledo and Huron. All striking miners are not to be compared with the majority of Dillonvale and Long Run men whom the W. & L. E. Company have to contend with. The miners there are not like our own quiet, industrious and law-abiding fellow citizens, but are made up of Slavs, Poles and Hungarians, who are ever looking for an opportunity to create trouble.

### WILL RELEASE PHEASANTS.

**Ohio will be Stocked with 2,500 of Them in August.**

The fish and game commission have decided to release 2,500 pheasants in Ohio during the month of August. Presumably they will be the English or ring-necked or Mongolian pheasants, as the commission has been engaged in breeding these birds for several years. They are larger and harder than our ruffed grouse, and not so liable to suffer from cold weather. During the past few years pheasants have been almost exterminated in Ohio. Mongolian pheasants were released two years ago in certain sections of the state and are protected until November 10, 1900.

The time may be extended by the next legislature for protection of the birds which will be liberated next month. A number of birds will probably be placed in the heavy timber near Massillon by Warden Dangeleisen. The commission will also place about 250,000 fish in the various streams of the state after September first. Many of these, and particularly black bass, will be placed in the Tuscarawas river, both above and below Massillon.

"I was run over by a lumber wagon. Did not expect to live. Was terribly bloated. My friends bathed me with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and I was cured. We have great faith in Thomas' Electric Oil." Mrs. Wm. Babcock, Norvell, Jackson Co., Mich.

### DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

**Delegates Elected and Everything Ready for the Contest for Seats.**

CANTON, July 29.—The mass convention of Democrats of Stark and Carroll counties is in progress in Canton today. The purpose of the convention is to select delegates to the senatorial convention, which will be held in Canton on Monday, August 2, and was called to order by County Chairman Ewing. The list of delegates were selected in opposition to those named by the committee which, it is alleged, was appointed for the purpose at the recent county convention, and a contest for seats. Monday, will undoubtedly follow.

Mayor James A. Rice, of Canton, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention, and Herman Mertz, secretary. Felix R. Shepley, of Massillon, was first named for secretary, being nominated by O. E. Young, but declined. A committee of eleven was next appointed to select delegates to the senatorial convention, and reported a list which differed materially from that prepared by the committee named at the county convention.

While the committee was out Mayor Rice addressed the convention and scored, without use of names, Democrats who, he claimed, were "not with us last fall and are now trying to get back into the band wagon." This was evidently a blow at Postmaster Monnot.

The Massillon delegates are as follows: C. E. Young, Dr. S. Hattery, Fred Keller, Paul Kirchhofer, Christ Schott, Joseph Ehret, Patrick Mellon, Peter Hollender, Joseph Schneider, E. G. Paul, Charles Krider, George V. Ess, Thomas Bosch, Val Heck, L. W. Gise, John Eckstein and Peter Smith.

John M. Faber, a well known resident of Canton, died Wednesday afternoon at his home in Woodland avenue. Death resulted from Bright's disease. Mr. Faber was 54 years of age.

### COUNTY SEAT NOTES.

#### A Hotel Changes Hands—News of the Courts.

CANTON, July 31.—John A. Simmonds has leased the Barnett hotel and will assume charge Monday morning, August 2. Mr. Simmonds for nine years past was proprietor of the Hurford House.

William Cornal, colored, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Reed, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Elta Gillen. When arraigned Cornal pleaded not guilty and gave bond to appear Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lawyer R. A. Pinn, of Massillon, will defend him.

The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Harmon Schriver, of Massillon. The guardian of Frank Diekerhof and others, of Nimishillen township, has filed his fifth partial account. Inventory has been filed in the guardian of Laura C. Moulin, of Marietta township. Inventory, appraisal and sale bill have been filed in the estate of Jacob Custer, of Bethlehem township. In the guardianship of the Whitmer heirs, of Canton, the guardian's motion to exceptions of Mary J. Whitmer were sustained and exceptions dismissed. A motion to remove the administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Feather, of Canton, has been granted. Inventory and appraisal have been filed in the assignment of Ambrose Smith, of Canton.

### NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

#### WEST LEBANON'S ROOM.

WEST LEBANON, July 30.—Now that extensive coal fields have been discovered in this neighborhood and a railroad is to be put through, Peter Allen believes that there is a boom in store for the village. He expects to realize on it, too, for he has bought two and a half acres of land adjoining the boundary, from Peter Rudolph and will lay out lots 50x200 feet.

George Cotton, who has the contract for the grading of the proposed Ashland and Wooster and Southern railway, between this place and Apple Creek, was in town this morning, and he said that work would be begun next Wednesday at Apple Creek. Mr. H. B. Camp, who is the prime mover in the enterprise, was here the other day, but had little to say. Lately, too, there have been Akron capitalists in the town and they said they would erect a grain elevator here as soon as the road is in operation.

#### THE ALLIANCE RACES.

ALLIANCE, July 31.—The Alliance Trotting Association will give a three days' meeting here on September 14, 15, and 16. The officers of the association are beginning this early to make arrangements for the meet, and will endeavor to make it the most successful in the history of the track. Purses aggregating \$2,800 will be put up, and the management intends to have a number of special features each day. The track is considered the best half-mile course in the state by horsemen.

#### VICTIMIZED AT NORWALK.

NORWALK, July 31.—Vernon Ronk, son of Sheriff Ronk, was taken in by a smooth stranger Friday, who said he wanted to buy Ronk's tandem. The stranger mounted the bike for a short trial, rode away, and has not yet returned. The stranger was about 30 years old and wore a dark coat, light pants, and patent leather shoes. He had a large wart on one side of his nose, and one eye was badly scarred.

#### DEATH AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, July 31.—Mrs. John Metzger died, Friday evening, aged about 50 years. She leaves a husband and several children.

Skin and blood diseases, causing all sorts of dire disasters to human happiness are easily and quickly cured by Burdock Blood Purifiers.

## PROFITS ON PICKLES.

**Chances for Money Making Open to Farmers.**

### HOW THE THING IS DONE.

**An Interesting Letter to "The Independent" from One of the Biggest Pickling Concerns in the Country—Willing to put up a Salting House in Massillon.**

Nothing is more important, just now, than to devise ways and means for increasing the earning power of the farmer, and especially the small farmer. Near Wooster many of the land owners add to their incomes by growing cucumbers for pickles, selling the crop to the H. J. Heintz Company, which has a salting house near that town. This year the crop is so large that it is with difficulty labor is found to pick the cucumbers. In response to a request from THE INDEPENDENT, the H. J. Heintz Company, whose headquarters are at Pittsburgh, make this statement of the manner in which their business is conducted:

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—We are in receipt of your favor inquiring concerning the market for small cucumbers. We presume that your idea for asking for this information is to find a market for this crop raised by the farmers in your community. There is a market for this crop, but unfortunately for your community it is a perishable crop, which will not bear transportation. We use large quantities of cucumbers of all sizes, but we only buy them in localities where we have salting houses, so that each day's picking may be salted down that day. The most of our salting houses are located in Indiana and Michigan. We have, however, one at Wooster, O., where the results have been fairly satisfactory.

Of course it requires soil adapted to this crop in order to raise it successfully. The best results are usually obtained on a sandy loam, although bottom land when underdrained has produced very good results. It also depends somewhat on the community whether this crop can be raised to advantage or not. We find as a rule that the large farmers do not care to bother with the pickle crop. The reasons for this is, it cannot be successfully conducted on a large scale. The bulk of the work in raising pickles is in harvesting the crop and our experience is that this work is most successfully done where the plant is only from two to three acres. This rule has proved true so often, that we now limit our contracts in any case to five acres. We find that other things being equal communities having the most small farms attain the best results in raising pickles. It is too late, of course, to do anything this season.

The American small farmers and the Germans, Swedes and Hollanders make the best pickle growers as a rule. We have gone into this detail information thinking you might wish to consider the desirability of securing a branch of our business in your locality. We will simply say that we have been considering the subject of establishing other salting houses in Ohio, and should we be satisfied that your community has the required soil and that the farmers would care to take hold of such an enterprise, we should be pleased to consider your place with others, as we receive a great many communications from different places requesting us to establish branches of our business. It all depends in a measure, what the community may wish to do, where we shall decide to go.

We shall be happy to furnish you with any further information which may be desired. Yours truly,

H. J. HEINTZ & CO.

### KILLED WEST OF TOWN.

Samuel Morkel, of Crestline, a Ft. Wayne brakeman, was killed this afternoon near the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's plant, west of town. One car of the freight train left the track, throwing Morkel under.

### THEODORE DICKMAN.

**Of New Bremen, O. Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.**

NEW BREMEN, O., May 4, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Company, Columbus, O.  
GENTS—I purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from J. L. Hoffman, druggist, and used them for Heart and Stomach trouble. After using the first box I found relief; after using the second box I was entirely cured of heart and stomach trouble. I recommend Wright's Celery Capsules to all who are afflicted with the above diseases.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE DICKMAN.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

### What You Want—Chance for a Cheap Trip.

It is offered by the Pennsylvania Lines, over which low rate round trip tickets to Philadelphia will be sold August 2d, 3d and 4th, account L. A. W. meet. The excursion rate is open to all. Get particulars of nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent.

### Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.

Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes. Travel via the D. & C. Coast Line. Send 2 cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. O. A., Detroit, Mich.

Ladies' belts, hose supporters and ladies' hose. Big values at West Side Variety Bazar.

### SCHOOL POPULATION 4,001.

**The Enumeration Completed and a Report Filed.**

The enumeration of the growth of school age in the city of Massillon has been completed, and a report filed by John Ellis, who took the enumeration in three wards. Mrs. Nan E. Wiseman doing the work in the first. The footings returned by Mr. Ellis are as follows: Males, 2,054; female, 1,947; total, 4,001; increase over last year 51. From 6 to 8 years of age, 686; from 8 to 14 years of age, 1,554; from 14 to 16 years of age, 510; from 16 to 21 years of age, 1,251.

## A COMPLETE TIE-UP.

**DeArmit's Men in Pennsylvania Reported to be Out.**

### SO PRESIDENT DOLAN NOW SAYS.

**He Declares the Report that Mr. DeArmit's Men Continue at Work a Contradiction—Pennsylvania Expected to Be Entirely Idle by Monday.**

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—President Dolan, of this district, is here today, and reports many more miners out yesterday. Nearly all of DeArmit's miners are out today. None of the men of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company are expected to be at work on Monday. The leaders of the strike expect a complete tie up in Western Pennsylvania over Sunday, and their efforts will then be directed to West Virginia.

There is a great change in favor of the strikers at the DeArmit mines. A clash between deputies and strikers is imminent. The mines at Oak Hill and Sandy Creek are operated now by very few men. The demonstrations of the strikers camping in the gospel tent intimidated them. At Sandy Creek only twenty per cent of the men usually employed are working. At Plum Creek nearly all are working. The strikers are marching on those mines and trouble is expected tonight and tomorrow.

The miners entered Plum Creek two hours earlier than usual. When the marching strikers arrived they were met by a large force of deputies. Mr. DeArmit addressed the strikers, who withdrew, but trouble is expected tonight, pay day. The crisis here will be over by Sunday and Monday.

The strikers made threatening demonstrations as they saw from their camp loaded cars coming from DeArmit's mines. Stones were thrown, and one deputy fainting. For a time serious trouble was feared, but the miners retired to their tent till night. Many went to sleep. They will remain in camp to prevent the mine from resuming work Monday.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### SILESIA DEVASTATED BY FLOODS.

BERLIN, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Reports show that Silesia has been devastated by floods. Loss over one million. Over one hundred persons were drowned. The rivers are still rising.

#### INSURGENTS AT THE GATES OF HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—The insurgents approached Mananao, twelve miles from Havana, plundered stores, killing the owners of one, and robbing others, also residences. There was great excitement, as General Weyler announced that there were no insurgent camps within many miles of this city.

#### CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

**Seven Persons Killed at San Jose, Ill., Friday Night.**

CHICAGO, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—The intense heat in the northwest was again followed, last night, by cyclones. Great damage resulted in the Dakotas. At San Jose, Ill., last night, seven persons were killed by a cyclone, three seriously injured and others slightly injured. The killed are A. C. McDowell and grand son, Mrs. Samuel Browne and three children and Jessie Grouis. The seriously wounded are Mrs. A. C. McDowell, Charles McDowell and Mary McDowell.

#### Awful Heat in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 31.—[By Associated Press]—It is 100 degrees in the shade and 120 in the sun. Crops are being ruined. Charles Gates and Frank White were fatally struck today. There is terrible suffering from heat throughout the Southwest.

#### Window Glass Goes Up.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Window glass has been advanced five per cent, by the manufacturers, the price to continue till August 10, when an additional advance is expected.

#### Col. Gregory Drops Dead.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Col. James F. Gregory, United States engineer in charge of improvements in the Ohio river and tributaries, dropped dead today from heart disease.

#### Secretary Wilson's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Wilson will spend his August vacation in the Western states, investigating horse interests for European armies.

#### Jonfries to Fight Choyinski.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Jim Jonfries, of Los Angeles, has been matched for twenty rounds here, with Joe Choyinski, in October.

Wright's Celery Ten cures constipation, sick headache. 75c at druggists.



Wheat was worth 82½ cents per bushel in New York on July 1, 1897, as against 68½ cents on July 1, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland had just entered upon his second term.

The heartless markets continue to poke fun at those silver orators who have been insisting that wheat and silver kept pace and that the reduction in the price of silver was the cause of the fall in wheat.

The New York Tribune expresses surprise as well as pleasure, because of the dignity and ready wit in debates of Senator Foraker, of Ohio. The Tribune may be surprised, but Ohio people are not. For a dozen years we have recognized and honored the qualities now so apparent to the country.

The advance in farm prices has stimulated a general activity in the payment of mortgaged indebtedness among the farmers in all parts of the United States. The Chicago Times-Herald has made a canvass of a number of the Mississippi valley states, and its reports coincide with those of the New York Sun, recently made, and other papers, all showing a large reduction in the mortgage indebtedness, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate.

The American Economist has figured it out that since the Republican administration of the United States, under President Harrison, and during the Democratic administration of the country under President Cleveland, there has been a total loss of business, as compared with 1892, aggregating the enormous sum of forty-two billions of dollars in the four Democratic years! This amazing statement is supported by columns of figures from official sources.

The free silver party will hold a convention in the county seat on Monday, to nominate a candidate for state senator in this district. The counties of Stark and Carroll are included in the district. Last fall the two counties gave a Republican plurality of 1,539. In 1895 the two counties contributed 3,125 plurality to the Republican column. Some years ago the Hon. Anthony Howells was elected state senator on the Democratic ticket. On the whole the outlook is not an alluring one to free silver statesmen, and no wonder they are fighting shy of the nomination.

John C. Welby, of Canton, intimates that the aspect of things will change as the campaign opens, and that John R. McLean will not have it all his own way in Democratic circles. He says: "There is no crystallized sentiment among Ohio Democrats relative to the senatorship. If the Democrats capture the legislature there will be plenty of time in which to decide upon the Democratic senatorial candidate. To my mind it looks as if a dark horse would be chosen to run against Hanna." There are a great many Democrats who think that Mr. Welby himself answers to the description of the expected dark horse.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Bryan's manipulation of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in the interests of free silver politics is resented vigorously by the business men of the West who had great hopes of the benefit which would result to the business interests of the country through that meeting.

The Democrats and Populists in the Senate will be held responsible by the public for any shortage in the revenue feature of the Dingley law, since their delay permitted importers to bring half a year's supply of foreign goods into the country before the bill could be completed.

Business men now recognize the advantage of having at the head of the government a party with business ideas. The Republicans passed their tariff bill in four months and twenty days after the inauguration of President McKinley, while the Democrats took nearly eighteen months to pass theirs.

"The case of the farmers has certainly been hard for several years past. It has been a principal cause of discontent and the fruitful mother of wild financial schemes. With that betterment which is now so surely approaching, the occupation of the demagogue and the Utopian dreamer will be gone."—New York World.

The last desperate efforts of the opponents of the Republican party to cast discredit on the Dingley tariff bill proved a failure. Their false and malicious charges in which they assert that the bill gave undue advantage to the sugar trust have been absolutely disproven, and it is now generally admitted that the Dingley bill is less advantageous to trusts than any measure which the country has known for years.

The recent meeting of the gold Democrats in New York showed unexpected strength, and makes it perfectly apparent that that organization in gaining membership and standing, and making rapid inroads upon the ranks of the silver wing of the party. The sound money organizations in each state where

there are to be campaigns this fall are to have substantial aid, especially with speakers, and the fight will be just as hot as it was last year.

## FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

Purchased in 1867 from Russia for \$7,200,000; purchase negotiated by William H. Seward.  
Area in square miles, 531,409.  
Population (census of 1890) 30,329, of whom but 4,416 were whites, 8,400 Esquimaux, and 13,533 Indians.  
Estimated present population, 40,000.  
Principal cities, Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangell, Circle City.  
Principal mountains, Mount Logan, altitude 19,500 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,100 feet; Mount Wrangell, 17,500.  
Governor of the territory, James D. Brady, residence at Sitka.  
Principal products beside gold, furs, fish, and lumber.

Gold first discovered in 1879.  
Klondyke gold fields, partly in American and partly in British territory, and the product is disposed of in the United States.

Climate in winter, severe in the extreme; winter beginning in September.  
During June and July, continuous daylight; during December and January continuous night.—Toledo Blade.

## KLONDYKE NOTES.

The greater part of the gold that may be taken out of the Alaska mines will come to San Francisco. A considerable part of it will be expended for stores and ultimately for mining machinery, but the larger part will remain in the hands of the miners until they invest it in some kind of property. Should the season's output be as large as is now indicated the effect upon general business will be considerable. There will be no corresponding loss through the drain of population, as the places of those who will go to the mines will be taken by men now without steady employment. Whether or not individuals profit by the new gold discoveries, San Francisco will.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Canadian journals which are howling for laws to exclude American miners from the Klondyke gold diggings are exhibiting some of the spirit which has kept their country backward and feeble among the growing and progressive nations elsewhere on the continent. Canadians and all other sorts and conditions of men rushed to California, Pike's Peak and the other gold diggings of the United States. They worked under the same conditions as Americans; and many of them made fortunes and went home to spend them. Laws discriminating against Americans in the Klondyke region might provoke retaliation in the United States from which Canada would suffer.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The British Canadians, who are the most British people that exist, will have a high old time, and one not halcyon but vociferous, with those gold seeking hordes of Yankees and a disputed boundary line. The Yankees will never find out that North American soil with gold in it does not belong to them.—Brooklyn Standard.

John W. Mackay, the richest miner in the world, says if a man has \$1,000, a good constitution and no wife and children, he can afford to go to Klondyke. All others had better stay away.—Louisville Times.

## THE TARIFF AND ITS MAKERS.

The Review of Reviews is inclined to be rather superior, usually, in discussing political affairs, hence the following tribute to the present Congress is all the more acceptable.

"The unlovely side of tariff-making at Washington is so much dwelt upon that there is always a little danger that the country may fail to accord to certain able, honest and experienced men the credit that is their due. It would seem to us that the speaker of the House, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, is entitled to recognition for the splendid qualities of firmness he has shown during the recent special session, and for a leadership which, though at times a little masterful and arbitrary, has had the deliberate sanction of a very great majority of the members of the House. Mr. Reed has been well sustained by upright and experienced men like Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee, but Mr. Reed personally, perhaps more than anyone else, is entitled to the credit that belongs to the victory achieved by the House over the Senate in the matter of the tariff on sugar.

In the Senate, the serene and conciliatory spirit of the Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, together with his mastery of the general principles as well as the details of tariff and revenue legislation, must be credited to a great extent with the success achieved in steering a Republican tariff measure through a body of men so peculiarly aligned as the United States Senate.

"Until this country becomes emancipated from the tariff-making methods that have prevailed hitherto, no great national measure for customs taxes can be anything else except a series of compromises. The Democrats, in making the Wilson-Gorman tariff, showed that both parties were subject to the same sort of pressure, and that the time had not come in this country for broad, logical and disinterested tariff-making. One of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the permission it gave to the Democratic party to tear up the McKinley tariff and substitute for it a haphazard measure which, in the nature of the case, could not be expected to remain in force for more than from two to four years. We need tariff stability until we have reached that stage in our political and commercial development where we may hope for real tariff reform. The next revision of the tariff should be scientific rather than partisan. It can wait for several years."

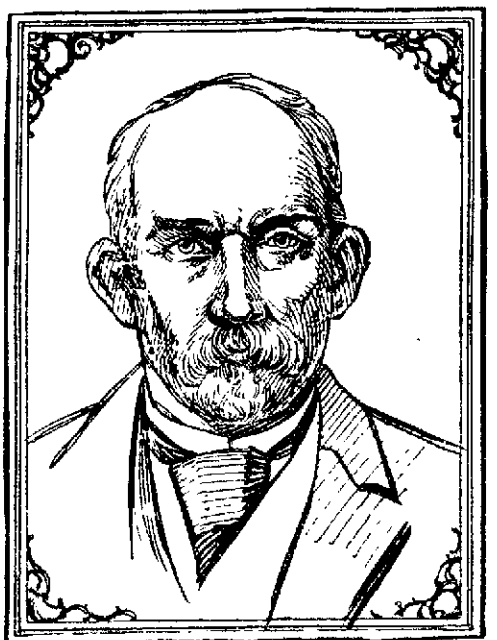
## AN ABLE HORSE THIEF.

## Stealing Equines Was a Fad With "General" Neff.

## SERVED UNDER GENERAL BUTLER.

Began Horse Stealing When He Was Sixteen and Kept It Up For Sixty Years. Had an Army of Victims in Illinois and Missouri.

"General" Neff, otherwise "the Illinois horse thief," who died in the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary recently, was no doubt the most industrious and successful speculator in his line that ever operated in the western states. What Tom Goubaud is to the



"GENERAL" NEFF, THE CHAMPION HORSE THIEF.

poultry fancier "General" Neff was to the owner of fine horseflesh. He was 78 years old when he died, and during such time as his talents were not restricted by the walls of a prison had followed the eventful occupation of horse stealing since he was a boy of 16.

In his long career, extending over a period of 60 years, Neff is said to have acquired unlawful possession of about 7,000 horses. He had served terms in the penal institutions of five states and several penitentiaries had had the honor of holding him more than once. It was his habit to behave himself well while in prison and wardens regarded him as a model convict.

He plied his vocation principally in Missouri and Illinois, but on several occasions he dared the western prairies, where horse raisers were lying in wait with hempen neckties for the troublesome thief who thought nothing of rounding up a drove of horses and taking them to a ready market. When Neff was in the zenith of his career, men of his calling found short shrift with the farmers. A ready rope and the nearest tree furnished the means of their transit to kingdom come.

But "General" Neff did not allow these things to interfere with his business. Unlike most men of his profession, he went about his work systematically, and but for this, coupled with a great amount of shrewdness, it is more than likely that years ago he would have dined on the atmosphere with his neck in a noose.

He was the leader of one of the most notorious bands of horse thieves that ever infested the Mississippi valley. His first appearance in this country dates back to the time of the civil war, when General Butler captured New Orleans. He was there met by Neff, who asked permission to join the army. Recognizing his knowledge of military operations, General Butler at once made him a captain of artillery, from which office he was soon promoted to the colonelcy of a colored regiment.

After the war closed he began the career of horse stealing in the west which has made him famous. His first operations were conducted in St. Louis, where he was surrounded by a gang of unscrupulous as himself. He posed as a team owner, and at one time had numerous teams working about St. Louis, all of which were stolen. His plan of obliterating traces of stolen animals after they reached the city was for the thief to exchange horses with any of Neff's drivers who he might meet upon the street. Notwithstanding these precautions, Neff was twice convicted of horse stealing and served two terms of seven and five years in the Jefferson City prison.

In order to elude detectives and arrest he hired confederates, generally two in number, and these he would place on some farm or ranch the horses on which he intended to steal. When a favorable opportunity presented itself, the confederates would hand over the best animals in the droves and Neff would dispose of them to good advantage. Before he was detected in this work he had amassed quite a large amount of money and had fallen in with horse sharks and sales stable cappers of nearly every horse and mule market in the country. When he was finally captured, there was a crowd of victims throughout Illinois and Missouri sufficient to form an army.

By this time horse stealing had become more than a mere business with him. It was a fad and an art. He stole for fun. When he emerged from prison after his first term, he would frequently steal a horse just because he and the animal happened to meet on the road. He was humane in the treatment of stock and always carried pockets full of leaf sugar and sweetmeats with which he won the friendship of equines. He had such influence over the animals that it was a balky beast indeed that would not follow him along a country road or lane, ever looking for a lump of sugar or a piece of candy. In this way he was enabled to approach many valuable stallions, brood mares or racers and eventually take them off with him to purchasers already secured.

Whenever an unscrupulous horse dealer was desirous of obtaining an animal either for draft or racing purposes all that was necessary for him to do was to hunt up Neff and communicate with him on the subject. Neff would suddenly disappear from his haunts and in a fortnight he would be back with the animal desired.

One of his schemes to travel through the country without exciting suspicion was to pass as a patent medicine vender. He made his journeys in a small cart, selling panaceas for all ills and incidentally removing cords and dosing sick horses. He would remain in a place where he expected a rich haul, and when the time was ripe would suddenly be missing, and at the same time there would be a general disappearance of horses from all the farmers' barns.

On one occasion he had a confederate at work caring for the horses of a wealthy farmer in Missouri, and for several days

after Neff had shipped 100 head of the stock to market the confederate pretended having the animals safely housed to prevent them contracting a contagious disease which then was prevalent among the rest of the drove. When Neff was beyond the danger line, the confederate disappeared and then the theft was discovered, too late to trace the stock or the thief.

Neff has been known to unhitch teams from vehicles in the streets and public places of large cities in daylight. Probably the most audacious incident of his bold career occurred while he was traveling through Missouri in the guise of a veterinary surgeon. Passing a wayside pasture his eye fell on a fine chestnut mare, and he took a liking to her. He induced the animal to follow him without rein or halter into the adjacent woods. There he clipped her almost to the skin, painted stockings on two of her feet and led her off to St. Joseph, Mo., where in the following week he sold her to the original owner, who did not recognize his own mare.

Neff was born in Prussia, where he received a good military education and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Prussian army. While he would never consent to engage in a conversation relating to his past life, he is said to have deserted the army in his youth and to have gone to England. Here his first weakness for horse stealing became manifest, and he was sentenced to a term in the famous Newgate prison.

## THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Murder No Crime if Family Honor Is Involved, Rules Judge Falconer.

Jacob S. Harris, who deliberately shot and killed Thomas H. Merritt, a prominent politician, because he found Merritt kissing Mrs. Harris, was acquitted by the jury at Lexington, Ky., after hearing Judge Falconer's charge that an unwritten law justifies a husband in killing a man under such circumstances.

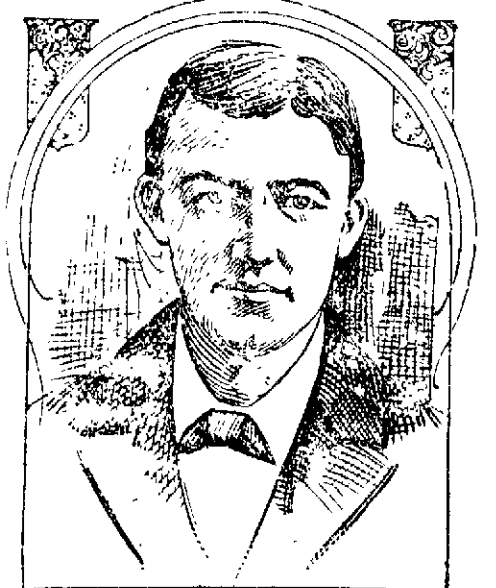
This code has been occasionally observed by juries for many generations, but it has never before been affirmed as a principle of law by a learned judge, even in Kentucky.

The decision discharging Harris was lengthy. The judge reviewed the evidence, showing that Mrs. Harris was the mother of his two children and that he loved and protected her. Merritt was an acquaintance. The wife accepted work as a coxist from him, and they became infatuated. Harris saw them together much, but suspected nothing. On July 3 a sister of Mrs. Harris told the husband that her conduct was not what it ought to be.

The defendant refused to believe it, but cautioned the wife and requested her to leave the employ of Merritt. This the wife refused to do. Later he became convinced. On July 3 he followed them to the park and saw them hugging and kissing. Then the court says:

"Upon the evidence as now before the court two contrary propositions are advanced, the commonwealth insisting that the defendant should have warned Merritt before acting; that when he discovered Merritt and his wife he should have availed himself of the relief afforded by divorce proceedings; and that the defendant should therefore be held to answer the charge of murder.

"The defense insists that the defendant had a right to kill the despoiler of his home, relying upon the unwritten law, and that the sight the defendant saw in



JUDGE GRAY FALCONER.

the park for the moment produced a condition of mental irresponsibility, and he should be discharged. The court does not believe nor will it give judicial sanction to the contention of the commonwealth. The relations of man and wife in our civil society is notice to all the world that no third parties shall interfere and that the advances of any one who attempts to wear the wife or husband are advances made at the peril of whoever makes them.

"The saddest of all cases that come before courts for trial are those which are the common result of interference with the relations of husband and wife. Human law in its declared portions has decreed no adequate punishment for the violator of the home.

"In cases where the relation of husband and wife has produced no offspring it may be possible for the husband to seek divorce or damages. No wife yields herself to the charms of the despoiler of homes till he has weaned away from her husband that love which is the foundation of the marriage relation and without which its permanence, so essential to human happiness, cannot be secured. When, however, the shadow of infidelity comes between the parent and children, it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave.

"It is in these cases that resort is commonly had by the injured husband to destruction, quick and terrible, of the destroyer of his peace and home, the active cause of his children's blighted lives.

"The declared law of the state contains nothing upon this question, and the court leans to the view that this absence rises from the fact that past lawmakers have realized that though human laws may regulate human nature they cannot control nature's whirlwinds, and that the action of the man who avenges the destruction of his married life and his children's dishonor is human nature, and that human nature will excuse the one who so avenges."

Public opinion in Lexington almost solidly sustains Judge Falconer. There is nothing else talked of but this decision, and while many lawyers think the young judge did wrong in releasing Harris, they all agree that no Kentucky jury would find Harris guilty on final trial. Not a few leading lawyers side with Judge Falconer, and the decision will probably be a subject for debate for months to come.

Ex-Congressman W. C. P. Brockbridge, in his paper, the Lexington Herald, denounces the judge's charge to the jury as neither good law nor good morals. "There is a fear that the decision will cause more homicides from a cause similar to the one which prompted Harris.

## STRIVING TO PLEASE.

## THE ADVANCE AGENT TELLS HOW HIS FRIENDS OBSERVED THIS RULE.

A Manager of a Pyrotechnic Show Who Didn't Want to Disappoint His Audience—A Monument Which Proves That His Efforts Were Appreciated.

"I always strive to please," remarked the dramatic editor, as he scratched the words "big thing" out of the advance notice he was writing and substituted "megatherian aggregation."

"Thanks, I am sure," said the advance agent, as he read over the ten lines the dramatic critic was giving to him, and carefully put back into his pocket the half column notice he had first drawn on the d. c.

"I presume," smiled the d. c., "that you always strive to please, too, don't you?"

"Not always"—in a semidisappointed tone—"but I used to have a friend who did. He really was the most self denying chap I ever saw, and what he wouldn't do to please an audience wasn't worth doing."

"Where is he now?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes, it killed him. It was this way: He was in the pyrotechnic branch of the dramatic art and used to give shows at one of those imitation Coney Islands to be found on nearly every sand bar in nearly every river tributary to the Mississippi. He had been the originator of the fireworks feature at this place, and his phenomenal success had made him so proud that he would sooner have died than had a failure. One Fourth of July he was going to give the grandest display of his life, and the feature in the biggest letters on the bill was a set piece, 100 feet high, with an enormous balloon loaded with fireworks to go up from the top as a grand finale. There were ten times as many people there that night as there had ever been, and my friend was feeling so good you could see it in his walk.

"Everybody was on edge, too, for the grand blaze of glory the management had been advertising for weeks, and when, promptly at the hour of 10 o'clock, my friend stepped forth like a peacock to set off the great display with his own hand, there was a round of applause, followed by a dead silence as the audience sat breathless watching for the burst of blazing glory. But somehow it didn't burst. The professor fired the train and retreated to a safe place, but the powder wouldn't burn. It fizzled and went out instead. Once, twice, thrice, it fizzled, sputtered and went out, and then the crowd began to growl and guff, as crowds always will, and the professor began to get wild.

"Several other attempts to set the piece off were no more successful, and at last, with a smothered scream of crazy rage, he shot up the ladder of the tower to its very top, where he had a platform stored with all sorts of inflammable and explosive things arranged to go off at the proper time. He stood there a moment silhouetted against the sky, the crowd indulging in gibes and jeers, with now and then a shout as to what he might expect if he would only come down to the ground. This was his time to show what he could do to please his audience, and in a minute, and before anybody had any idea what he would do next, he caught up an armful of the explosives about him, fastened them to his clothes and hung wreaths and rings over his neck and shoulders, and, setting the whole thing afire, he swung out into the air in the balloon, which was already tugging at its anchor.

"As the balloon shot up it was a terrific sight, and the poor devil's shrieks added to the intensity of the scene, already lurid with red and blue lights, while the air was filled with all manner of bursting bombs and crashing explosives. Women fainted, men ran helplessly about shouting, and still the balloon swept upward with its fiery freight and passenger, until, when it had reached a point 1,000 feet above the earth, it caught fire and the whole burning mass shot like a blazing ball straight to the ground.

"You will be safe in betting those people never saw such an exhibition as that before, nor will ever again in all probability, and when it was over," concluded the agent, "the audience seemed to realize what the professor had done to please them, and they clapped in and built him a monument where he fell, having on it, besides his name and the proper dates, no other inscription except 'He strived to please.'"

The dramatic critic was at least half a minute in recovering his speech after the recital of this remarkable tale, and before he could ask any questions the advance agent had folded his tent like a circus and stolen away to the office of the next dramatic critic he had to call upon.—Washington Star.

## A Toad as a Talisman.

The Western Morning News reports a remarkable case of superstition. A young woman in Pensance had suffered from fits, and she adopted a remedy which would be to most people almost as repulsive as the disease itself. She procured a live toad, placed it in a bag, hung it around her neck and carried it next her body. The woman was cured of her fits, but she was being medically attended at the Pensance infirmary at the same time. The woman believes, however, that this was a coincidence and that her strange talisman was the instrument of her cure.—South Wales News.

## A Different Matter.

The Man (expectantly)—Then you will be my wife?

The Girl—No, indeed. I simply said I loved you.—New York Ledger.

## To Live.

To live is to have justice, truth, reason, devotion, probity, sincerity, common sense, right and duty welded into the heart.—Victor Hugo.

New York, July 31.—Market dull and featureless. Little interest was taken on either side. Some disposition to even up at the close of the week caused slight break near the close. Northern Pacific was strong, advancing about 1 cent on reported increased earnings. Closing at top. The following is the weekly bank statement:

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Reserves decreased.....       | \$1,641,425 |
| Loans increased.....          | 2,921,600   |
| Deposits increased.....       | 119,500     |
| Legal deposits decreased..... | 1,841,100   |
| Deposits increased.....       | 5,930       |
| Circulation decreased.....    | 108,500     |

Chicago, July 31.—The opening was strong and higher. The buying was general at the opening, but with Swartz & Dupee and Barrett selling. Later the Barretts took back the wheat sold earlier. Market nervous and dull at intervals. Clearances 100,000 bushels.

|            | Open-<br>ing. | High-<br>est. | Low-<br>est. | Close. |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Wheat      |               |               |              |        |
| July ..... | 77            | 77            | 74½          | 75     |
| Sept ..... | 75            | 75½           | 74½          | 74½    |
| Dec. ....  | 76½           | 77            | 75½          | 76     |
| Oats.      |               |               |              |        |
| Sept. .... | 17½           | 17½           | 17½          | 17½    |
| Corn.      |               |               |              |        |
| Sept. .... | 28            | 28½           | 27½          | 27½    |
| Dec. ....  | 29½           | 29½           | 28½          | 28½    |
| Pork       |               |               |              |        |
| Sept. .... | 8 00          | 8 00          | 7 85         | 7 85   |
| Lard       |               |               |              |        |
| Sept. .... | 4 32          | 4 35          | 4 30         | 4 30   |

TOLEDO, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 78.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

|                             | Open-<br>ing. | High-<br>est. | Low-<br>est. | Close. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| American Sugar.....         | 137½          | 138½          | 138½         | 138½   |
| American Tobacco.....       | 83            | 83½           | 83           | 83     |
| Atchafalpa (Pfd.).....      | 29            | 29            | 28½          | 28½    |
| C. B. & Q.....              | 88½           | 88½           | 87½          | 87½    |
| Chicago Gas.....            | 98½           | 98½           | 98½          | 98½    |
| General Electric.....       | 85            | 85            | 84½          | 85     |
| Jersey Central.....         | 35            | 35            | 34½          | 35     |
| Louisville & Nashville..... | 55            | 55            | 53           | 53     |
| Manhattan.....              | 93            | 93            | 93           | 93     |
| Rock Island.....            | 82            | 82            | 81           | 82     |
| St. Paul.....               | 87            | 87            | 87           | 87     |
| Western Union.....          | 85½           | 86            | 85           | 85½    |

## Friday's Market Story.

With the ripening of the Georgia watermelons the price is lowering. Today they are being bought at wholesale in Massillon at from 18 to 25 cents apiece.

Apples and potatoes are being brought to town in larger quantities now. The prices are gradually lowering, too.

## Saturday's Market Story.

Sugar took another jump of four cents a hundredweight, yesterday. Since the passage of the tariff bill sugar has advanced twenty-five cents a hundred pounds. As yet, however, the retail price has not been changed.

Grocers complain that while they have to pay seventy-five cents a bushel for potatoes, residents of the town can buy them from hucksters, delivered at their doors, at sixty cents a bushel. They do not know exactly how to account for this, but half the people who have priced that commodity lately have told them this same story and left without buying.

Apples are a good selling article. One dealer got in four bushels this morning and disposed of all before 9 o'clock, selling most in ten and fifteen cent lots.

Pears are retailing at thirty cents a peck.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

| GRAIN MARKET.               |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat per bushel (old)..... | 75          |
| Wheat per bushel (new)..... | 85          |
| Rye, per bushel.....        | 30-31       |
| Oats.....                   | 16-18       |
| Barley.....                 | 20-22       |
| Wool.....                   | 45          |
| Flax Seed.....              | 1.00        |
| Clover Seed.....            | 4.00        |
| Timothy Seed.....           | 1.25        |
| Bran, per 100 lbs.....      | 70          |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs..... | 80          |
| Hay.....                    | \$6 00-7 00 |

| PRODUCE.                       |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Choice Butter, per lb.....     | 10-12        |
| Eggs, per dozen.....           | 9-10         |
| Lard, per lb.....              | 5            |
| Hams, per lb.....              | 10           |
| Shoulders per lb.....          | 6-8          |
| Sides.....                     | 6-7          |
| C. case.....                   | 8-11         |
| Potatoes.....                  | 75           |
| White Beans, per bushel.....   | 1 00         |
| Onions.....                    | .85          |
| Apples.....                    | 40-50        |
| Evaporated Apples, choice..... | 8-10         |
| Chickens, live.....            | 18-20 apiece |
| Dried Peaches, peeled.....     | 8-10         |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....   | 4-5          |
| Salt, per barrel.....          | 30-40        |

|                    |  |              |
|--------------------|--|--------------|
| HIDES.             |  | Per pound    |
| Beef, No. 1, green |  | 5            |
| " No. 2, "         |  | 3½           |
| Calfskin, No. 1    |  | 6            |
| " No. 2            |  | 7            |
| Wallow             |  | 2½           |
| Deacons            |  | 20-25 apiece |



## TRADE IS IMPROVING.

Dun Notes In Addition Splendid Crop Prospects.

### NEW DUTIES ADJUSTED EASILY.

An Important Event Is the Marked Increase In Foreign Demand and Advance In Price of Wheat—Strength of Miners' Strike May Force Uniformity.

NEW YORK, July 31.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their Weekly Review of Trade say: Dispatches from almost every northern place of importance report, without exception, improvement in business and from Detroit to Seattle and Portland splendid crop prospects. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by the new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking coal miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory; by closing of large cotton mills, when many other works are starting and by decline in some prices, when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side.

The most important event since the passage of the new tariff, which was generally anticipated a week ago, has been the marked increase in foreign demand and advance in price for wheat. The fact that corn exports exceed last year's, although the price has advanced to 32.87 cents, is further proof that foreign demands are substantial. With crop news still favorable, producers may probably realize something like \$80,000,000 more than last year on wheat, which means a great difference in purchases by agricultural states. The industrial sky is partly overclouded by coal and iron difficulties and by the closing of some large cotton mills. Having run for months far ahead of consuming demand on cotton bought at comparatively high prices, the mills see ahead a large crop and cheap cotton, and it is but the rational way to halt production, clear off accumulated stocks at the season when vacations are common, and begin the new year on its own basis.

The woolen manufacture answers wholesomely and moderately to new tariff conditions, and while opening of light weights below about \$1 in cost has met a very encouraging demand, the advance in prices asked is not large.

With very heavy stocks of free wool on hand, manufacturers are able and, in the presence of a large stock of foreign goods, are obliged to engage for the next season without advancing prices in proportion to the rise in wool, and large contracts of that nature have already been made. Selling of wool at Boston, where the speculation has been most active, is suggestive, amounting to 8,848,000 pounds for the week, and at three chief markets to 11,984,500 pounds. Sales for four weeks have been 46,101,200 pounds, 22,588,200 pounds being domestic, against 7,211,350 pounds in all last year.

Delay in the iron industry is partly because wages have not been settled at all works, though at many, but partly because steadily rising demand does not yet raise prices. In some products prices are a shade lower notwithstanding a larger demand, but Bessemer is a shade higher. In structural work, plates, sheets and bars for the enormous operation of agricultural implement works, the demand increases and for rolling stock owing to the abundance of crops.

Failures for the week have been 236 in the United States, against 251 last year.

### TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Seven People Killed and Buildings Destroyed Near San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Ill., July 31.—A tornado has passed through the farm of A. C. McDowell, two and a quarter miles north of that town, completely destroying the house and barn.

Seven persons were killed. The are: A. C. McDowell and his grandson, Wife of Samuel Brownlee, three of the Brownlee children.

Miss Jessie Groves, a neighbor, who was spending the day at McDowell's. The following were seriously injured: Mrs. A. C. McDowell, her son Charles and daughter Mary. Miss McDowell is but slightly hurt.

The storm came directly from the north and entirely destroyed the McDowell house, barn and walnut grove. It then rose and went over the town of San Jose.

At Mason City lightning struck the Presbyterian church and set it on fire.

### WRECKED BY SCOUNDRELS.

Two Killed and Others Injured on Big Four in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Passenger train No. 34 on the Chicago division of the Big Four has been wrecked at Thornton. A pin placed in the switch by some scoundrel caused the train to leave the track. The engine, baggage and express cars were overturned. Engineer Sinslow and Fireman Crickmore were killed. No passengers were injured. The engine is a complete wreck.

The injured are Henry Pijbe, Cleveland, who was badly scalded and will die, and Charles Caverin, Cleveland, who was probably fatally scalded and crushed.

The opinion is entertained at the headquarters of the Big Four that the train wreckers had hoped to destroy a coal train about due. General Manager Schaff has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers.

Spoke to National Temperance Society. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 31.—The National Temperance society has been addressed by the Rev. P. S. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist church, Chicago, Rev. James J. Chadwick of New Haven and Rev. Thomas I. Poulson, D. D. of New York.

### WALKED AND TOOK A DRIVE.

The President Evidently Enjoying His Stay at Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 31.—The president and Mr. Porter have taken a long walk about the parks surrounding the hotel here. Later the president and Mrs. McKinley, General and Mrs. Alger and Mr. Porter drove to the United States military post and down the elegant boulevard past the regimental quarters of the Twenty-first infantry. As they passed the guardhouse, a guard of 20 men turned out and saluted the president with the call of the bugle, presenting arms.

The people of Plattsburg knew nothing of the intention of the president to visit the village and he drove through the streets without demonstration of any kind. Numbers, however, doffed their hats and their salutes were returned generally by the president. The party drove through all the principal streets. Mrs. McKinley felt much revived by the fresh balmy air. Later the Twenty-first regiment band of 35 pieces, came from the post and taking a position below the western balcony rendered a concert program of choice selections. The president and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the music from the veranda.

### FAILED TO STRIKE.

DeArmit's Men Did Not Stick to Their Resolution—Striking Miners Continue to Camp About the Mines Near Pittsburgh—Mass Meeting Planned.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The expected exodus from DeArmit's mines has failed to occur. The men who passed resolutions deciding to strike went back to work. Only two men joined the strikers.

At a mass meeting the strikers adopted a resolution to continue the demonstrations before DeArmit's mines. Deputies are still on guard. Corey's mines at Edgewood and Mackay are working. A demonstration was made at the Edgewood mine, but the men were not molested and are still at work.

A report was brought to the strikers that four men were working in the Munhall mine, of Munhall Bros., digging an entry for a center course, at \$1.50 a yard, the owners to have the coal. This is at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per bushel. A committee was sent to the mine to get the men out.

Big mass meetings were held at the different DeArmit mines last night.

President Dolan received a telegram from Eugene V. Debs asking him to call a public meeting for next Thursday at Old City hall or in one of the theaters. Secretary Warner replied, saying that arrangements would be made.

Sheriff Lowry has issued a proclamation forbidding the assembling of the miners who are defying the proclamation.

### MINERS AT WORK AGAIN.

Failure to Get Out Boggs Run Men Hurting the Strike.

WHEELING, July 31.—The striking miners' organizers in the Wheeling district are making a desperate effort to counteract the effect of the refusal of the men in the two mines of the Boggs Run Coal company to come out, but it is likely that the Boggs Run break will precipitate others.

In fact the mine at Monndsville has been working with a small force and 33 of the 70 men at Elm Grove were at work. The Glendale operators assert that their mine will resume today with a full force. All of these desertions are the direct cause of the failure to bring out the Boggs Run men.

### JAP WARSHIPS BARRED.

After Agreeing to Arbitrate With Hawaii the Mikado Wanted to Send More Ships There—This Government Refused to Allow It.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Japanese government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The state department has been informed of the offer and the acceptance.

When the officials of the state department were informed of the offer and acceptance of arbitration the secrets of the Japanese legation here were informed that until the annexation treaty was concluded the United States would not assume any authority in the matter and that the present dispute must be considered as between Japan and Hawaii.

The secretary in reply said he was glad to learn that such was the position of the United States, as it would permit Japan sending two or three warships to Hawaii pending final action on the arbitration treaty. This interpretation of the situation rather surprised the state department official, who answered that the United States would consider in a different light an agreement of arbitration and the sending of a warship, and intimated that non-interference by the United States in one case could not be construed as passive acceptance of the latter position.

The Japanese secretary was told, however, that in the absence of Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day nothing could or would be said officially upon the subject and any conversation must be considered as wholly unofficial.

### THEY SAGGED THE FLOOR.

Some Idea Conveyed of the Number of Office-seekers at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Some idea of the size of the vast throng of office-seekers that has called upon the president since March 4 was conveyed to the visitors at the White House when they saw a number of workmen lifting up and strengthening the floor of the large lobby just outside the president's office. The floor had sunk no less than four inches from the weights imposed upon it.

### A London Preacher Heard.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 31.—At the session of the general conference of Christian workers Mr. Moody introduced Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London. Mr. Morgan is a very earnest and thoughtful speaker. His sermon seemed to make an impression on his hearers.

### Threw the Baby to the Dogs.

OZARK, Ark., July 31.—Lee Davidson has been arrested here. It is said he threw his wife's baby into a hog pen and it was devoured by swine.

## AN ATTACK ON FOSTER

Hot Letter From Prof. Elliott to Judge Day.

### SHERMAN'S LETTER THE EXCUSE.

The Professor Says It Will Recount on Sherman, as It Was Result of Foster's Stupidity—Says He Wrote '91-'93 Modus Vivendi.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institute has given out the complete text of his recent sensational letter, written July 15 from Lakewood, near this city, to Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, regarding the seal fisheries. It is as follows:

"In The Morning Recorder of this city appears the text of a letter to Lord Salisbury, dated May 10, 1897, and signed by John Sherman, secretary of state, on the fur seal question. This letter is prefaced by an account of the great embarrassment which its publication has caused the president and that it has been held up for several days at the request of John W. Foster, who now tears the effect of his own work a few weeks earlier.

"Inasmuch as I have a closer personal knowledge of this present question than any other man living and vastly more extended, and inasmuch as I am the author of the modus vivendi of 1891-'93, which is the only creditable step taken by our government towards settling this seal dispute since it began in 1890 up to date, I desire to say that after a careful perusal of this letter of May 10, above cited, the president has read it to feel greatly embarrassed, because it lays the state department open to a crushing reply from the Canadian office, and you will be in the same moribund fix that Baine found himself in during 1890, when the Canadians simply crushed his letter by the data which they promptly furnished in rebuttal.

"Inexperience and ignorant men should not write such letters dealing with data about which they know no more than so many parrots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant of the truth in regard to the seal question; that letter of May 10 is like all other preparations from his hand on this subject—full of gross errors. His dullness in making up the American case in 1892-3 cost us that shameful and humiliating defeat which we met with at Paris in 1893. Had he been bright and quick-witted he never would have met with such disaster.

"Taking this common place man up now after this record of flat failure stamped all over his anatomy and putting him in charge of your seal question will only thrust you deeper into the mire than he and your predecessors have been placed before by the bright men over the line at Ottawa.

"I am moved to write you on this point because a senator of the United States recently said to me that Foster had assured the president that the information which I gave the British in 1890 caused the defeat of the American case in Paris in 1893. The meanness and baseness of this charge will be quickly seen by your turning to my report of Nov. 17, 1890, which contains this information. Mr. Foster and his stupid associates tried to suppress this report, because it contained the proof of my authorship of the modus vivendi of 1891-'93, which he meanly stole from me—plagiarized in fact—but he was unable to suppress it. And now that he comes forward again to figure in this question, I intend that he shall be required at the proper time and before the proper tribunal to give a full account of his wretched record as the agent of the United States before the Bering sea tribunal at Paris in 1893.

### A SEAL CONFERENCE.

Great Britain Accepts Our Proposition Europe Considers Annexation of Hawaii by the U. S. as Inevitable, Says Ex-Secretary John W. Foster.

LONDON, July 31.—The British foreign office has notified Ambassador Hay that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Bering sea, to be held in Washington during the coming autumn.

Hon. John W. Foster, the special ambassador, in an interview before leaving London, said he would report his gratifying success to President McKinley on his return. He further said: "As to the Hawaiian question, I may say that in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg I have had ample opportunity to ascertain the prevailing sentiment in political and commercial circles. In all these capitals annexation is generally regarded as the natural, if not the inevitable result of the large growth and expansion of the United States on the western coast of America."

### A Monetary Conference Assured.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Official information just received in Washington indicates that Great Britain will consent to join in an international monetary conference to be held in this city next winter.

### American Under Arrest In Germany.

BERLIN, July 31.—A young man named Wassing, who had taken out his first naturalization papers in New York, was pressed into the German army a few months ago, his protest being ignored. He is now held for knocking down a sergeant, who struck him for a petty offense. Ambassador White is trying to secure his release.

### A Mile In 48 Seconds.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 31.—During a test for speed on a trolley road operated by the Pennsylvania railroad between this city and Mount Holly, one mile of the seven-mile run was made in the unprecedented time of 48 seconds.

### Wage Conference at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 31.—The manufacturers and conference committee of the Amalgamated association is meeting here today, it being found impossible for the mill operators from Alabama and Indiana to reach here in time for a meeting yesterday. The prospects for a settlement are very good.

### Sold Out For \$65,000.

TIPPIN, O., July 31.—John C. Connelly, living near Bloomdale, has returned from Alaska. Mr. Connelly has made a nice fortune in six months. He sold his claim for \$65,000 and started back home, and advises all people to wait until claims can be worked. Mr. Connelly will go back to Alaska as soon as work can be commenced.

### Suicided on His Wife's Grave.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 31.—At De Graff, O., Frank Wright was found lying dead on his wife's grave with a bullet in his brain. Wright was formerly a resident of Springfield, but lately lived in New York.

### LARGE CARGOES OF GRAIN.

Many Vessels Chartered to Convey Them to Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Forty steamers have been chartered to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News, Va., for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe, making a day's record, which, it is claimed, has never been equaled. To fill these vessels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain. During the past two weeks fixtures for steam tonnage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been effected.

### Killed Two Tramps.

RENO, Nev., July 31.—A drawbar fell down on an eastern freight train on the Central Pacific five miles east of Fallsade, ditching three freight cars and killing two tramps.

### Five Were Drowned.

VIENNA, July 31.—The scaffolding of Schwarzenberg bridge, over the Wienfluss, has fallen, precipitating 15 men into the river. Five drowned.

### Victims of Foul Air.

HINTON, W. Va., July 31.—A freight train has been stalled in Lewis tunnel, on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the overcome by foul air. Conductor Ed Bray is dead, Sam Hamilton, Ed Womack and Tom Kamewood are in a precarious condition.

### Chief of Mining Bureau.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—It is unofficially announced that Robert Brownlee of Ralston, Wyoming county, has been selected by Governor Hastings as chief of the new bureau of mines and that the appointment will be announced when the governor returns on Aug. 14.

### Pushed to His Death.

WASHINGTON, Ind., July 31.—Harry Lister, son of the purchasing agent for the Monon, has been murdered in a here by being pushed from a train. It is alleged, by John Williamson of Trenton, Mo.

## ANSWER IT HONESTLY.

Are the Opinions of Massillon Citizens Not More Reliable than those of Utter Strangers?

The above is a vital question. It is fraught with interest to Massillon. It permits of only one answer. It can't be evaded or ignored. A Massillon citizen speaks here. A citizen's opinion is reliable. An utter stranger's is doubtful. The impression created is lasting. Curiosity is at once aroused. Read what follows and acknowledge these facts:

Mr. J. A. Flynn, of 28 North Grand street, salesman in the "Bee Hive" says: "My father died with a disease of the kidneys and for five or six years I was inclined to think that I had inherited it, for my kidneys troubled me for that length of time. My back ached a good part of the time, and was always aggravated when I caught cold or stood on my feet all day during the busy hours. Often sharp stitches attacked, especially right after I had retired for the night, that felt as if some one had given me a sharp blow across the loins, and accompanied it there was a urinary weakness, paying it there was a urinary weakness. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Balty's drug store and after taking them, all symptoms of the old complaint went away. One box did all I could ask and I can heartily recommend the remedy for kidney troubles." Sometime when you are in the Bee Hive and have your back aching so terribly that you don't care whether you get what you want or not, whether your thoughts being to get home and get into some easy position, it would be a favorable time to ask Mr. Flynn what he thinks of Doan's Kidney Pills. What he tells you may be depended upon. Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMNS

### Screen

Doors and Windows made and fitted at reasonable prices. All kinds of Interior Finishes, and LUMBER.

### CONRAD, DANGLER & BROWN,

Phone 2.

### FOR THAT THIRSTY FEELING DRINK

### ANTON KOPP'S

Export and Standard Beer. Excellent for table and medicinal purposes.

Phone 34. Office, 26 Exchange St.

### Purity, Age and Strength.

For Family Use... FINLAY-BREWING CO.'S.

Bottled Export and Domestic Beer... Has no equal.

Phone 11... Frank A. Vogt.

### WHEN IT RAINS

It's too late to get that worn-out umbrella repaired. Bring it now.

Repairing and Re-covering a Specialty. Umbrellas covered in all colors. Price Cutters.

At C. BADER'S.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMNS

### SPECIAL SALE OF...

RIBBONS AND SILKS..... Tomorrow,

AT Humbert's Double Stores.

### THE FORCE OF HABIT!

What the youth learns, the man practices. Pride will keep your son eager to add to a bank account when once opened. A dollar will start him on the road to independence. We pay interest on time deposits.....

### SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

.....THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

### HOT AIR...

Heating is not the pleasantest thing to think about in this weather. But winter is coming and it's best to get modern methods for heating. Come and talk it over. The furnace I sell will save you money, dirt and inconvenience.

References Everywhere. A. J. Paul & Co.

### It's Not the Coat

THAT Makes the Man—It's the Whole Suit.

I have all the newest novelties in fashionable summer suitings. We give you style, workmanship and a perfect fit.

Prices Moderate. J. C. LOWE, The House Bldg. Tailor.

### All This for ONE DOLLAR:

4 bars Cut in Oil Soap.  
1 pound San Marito Coffee.  
1 can Crown Baking Powder.  
5 pounds Sugar.  
1 dozen Fresh Eggs.  
1 pound Good Tea.  
1 package Koot Beer.

At MATTHEWS BROS., 2 West Tremont St.

### A Real Snap!

I sell everything in the Furniture Line—Stoves, Chairs, Tables, Beds, and all kinds of Second Hand Goods—at prices that will make you grin.

C. L. BORWAY, 42 West Main Street.

### Don't be Extravagant

By wearing your business suits for bicycle riding. We have fine outfits for the purpose and are now them out at bargain prices. Call and get.

A STRAW HAT! at J. W. FOLTZ, The Furrier.

### TO LESSEN

### THE EXPENSE OF LIVING

We quote you a few prices, which, if carefully considered, will convince you that you pay a premium for trading with some people. We are making no leaders. These prices are regular.

### Flour.

Weller's Fancy Patent... \$1.20  
Minnesota Spring Wheat... \$1.15  
Weller's Family... \$1.05

### Sugar.

Granulated... \$0.06  
C Sugar, 25 lbs for... \$1.00

### Canned Goods.

Buckeye Brand Tomatoes... \$0.05  
Good Corn, per can... \$0.05  
Fancy Table Peaches... \$0.05  
Sardines, per can, oil... \$0.03

### Lemons.

Per dozen, choice... \$1.10

### Coffee.

Arbuckle's, 1 pound... \$0.12  
Lion, 1 pound... \$0.12  
The Best Mocha & Java... \$0.27

### Teas.

Fine Gun Powder... \$0.25  
Fine Young Hyson... \$0.25  
English Breakfast... \$0.25

### Cheese.

Extra fine York State Full Cream... \$1.25  
Full Cream... \$1.00  
Ohio Full Cream... \$0.90  
Full Cream Limburger... \$1.10

### At S. F. WELER'S,

31 East Main St. Prompt Free Delivery. Telephone Connection.

### WATCH

Space for Great Bargains in...

### THIS Household Furniture!

Geo. L. & Chas. D. Hackett, FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER, 16 West Main Street.

### CHOICE SHEET MUSIC.

—All the Latest Selections—20th Century Two Step, only 10 cents. Everything in sheet musical line at popular prices.

Teacher of Piano and Organ. CHAS. F. HUBER, 34 EAST MAIN ST.

### WEST SIDE CARRIAGE WORKS.

Repair Work of all kinds at reasonable prices.

### ALERT SORG, PROPRIETOR,

20 CLAY ST.

### Choice Straw-Berries.

Always on hand at the very lowest market price. Fine Fruits. Green Vegetables. CONFECTIONERY. At W. B. SUTTLE'S, 17 W. Main Street Phone, Bell 115.

### A FOOT OF STYLE.

We have everything in Fine Summer Footwear. Our Tan Goods must be sold. Now is your opportunity for bargains.

Ladies Oxford's a Specialty. 33 E. Main St. GEORGE SNYDER

### ARE YOU READY

### THE STRUGGLE

Has your education been neglected? You must have a thorough education if you wish to be successful in any business enterprise. We prepare young men, or women for commercial life. We give you a thorough education in every branch. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting. Our terms are within the reach of all. Call on or address, The Actual Business College, 61 MASSILLON, OHIO.

### Better Than Doctors' Bills.

Perfect sanitary plan of relieving nervousness of money. It doesn't cost any more to have things right than to have them wrong. We work right, charge right, and are the right plan for you.

PHONE 101. 20 E. Charles St. W. H. MCCLAIN.

### I SHOE HORSES PROPERLY!

Level the feet by a special instrument that makes no mistakes, prevents interfering, cures quarter cracks, corns and dozens of other evils. Perfect work guaranteed. City Hay Scales in Connection With Shop.

North Erie St., MASSILLON, O. J. B. SCHRADER, EXPERT HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

### A CUP OF COFFEE

Is the whole thing to some people. We make high grade coffee our specialty, and if you want to please your husband, buy your coffee of...

SCHWORM BROS., 55 E. Main St. Phone 75. The Cash Grocery.

### An Eye Opener.

We are making high grade Coffee a marked specialty. Our favorite brands are Mocha and Java and Jabo. Try a pound and be convinced of its superior quality.

GRAZE & SONNHALTER, The Grocers. Phone 94.

### FASHIONABLE LIVERY.

We have the best equipped livery in Massillon. Turnouts of every description. Popular prices. Closed carriages at all hours. Factory Street.



# LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Miss Cassler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hall, in Cherry street.

Mrs. L. H. Barry and children are visiting in the Western Reserve this week and next.

Miss Lobbie Hocking, of Leslie, Mich., is visiting with the Misses Austin, in West Tremont street.

Mrs. G. C. Haverstack and the Misses Iris and Glenn Haverstack have gone to Ravenna, to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Johns left yesterday for Maryland to spend a month in Mt. Lake Park and Cumberland.

Louis Shadnagle left Wednesday afternoon for an Ohio river port, where he will be employed for some time to come.

Street railway traffic to the state hospital has increased amazingly since the cars have been running up to the buildings.

The present price of wool in Harrison county, O., is twenty-two cents a pound, which is about eight cents higher than it was this time last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Frederickburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of East Greenville, took dinner with Mrs. V. S. Brown, their sister, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gallatin have returned from a tour of the lakes. They were absent a month and visited Detroit, Mackinac and other interesting places.

The Canton Bicycle Club is arranging a Labor Day meet, which will be held at the Stark county fair grounds. The arrangements, however, have not been completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Greenwald returned on Friday night from Baltimore, Ind., where they have lived for about a year. They will take up their residence in Front street.

Miss Arlena Minnick has returned to West Brookfield, after spending the afternoon with Mrs. E. H. Seeley. She was accompanied by her aunt, Miss Lizzie Minnick, of Baltimore, Md.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stout, of whom there are many in Massillon, all regret that they must leave Massillon, and locate in Toledo, where Mr. Stout's business duties demand his presence.

Adam Felix's thirty-seventh birthday anniversary rolled around Friday, and in the evening many friends called, and so agreeably was the time passed, that it was late before any one realized it or wanted to.

Pickle growers living near Smithville are fearful that they will be unable to secure their crop, owing to the scarcity of help. The work is employment at which boys and girls can easily earn \$1 per day and their board.

Suit has been entered against Mahoning county, Ohio, in behalf of the estate of Edward Morgan, to recover \$20,000 damages for the death of Morgan and his wife, who were killed by their carriage falling over an embankment.

President McKinley attended services last Sunday at the Methodist church in Washington, whose pulpit was filled by the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith, pastor of the First M. E. church of Massillon. Later in the day the President and the pastor met and had a pleasant discussion of home affairs.

The 100 miners employed in the three mines at Bergholz, the southern terminus of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern railroad, have returned to work. They went out at the commencement of the strike. Thursday the operators offered them 75 cents a ton for mining, an advance of 20 cents over the old rate. They accepted the offer at once and returned to work Friday morning.

Charles Waltz felt something tug at his line while fishing in Devil pond, on East Tremont street, Thursday morning, and soon he and three other boys were trying hard to land the biggest carp caught in local waters this season. They had to wade into the pond to insure its capture, but were rewarded for all their trouble when they saw it tip the beam at fourteen pounds and three ounces.

The most singular freak of nature brought to the attention of THE INDEPENDENT in a long time is an apple and a pear that grew close together on the same branch of an apple tree on the premises of J. D. Brunny, 11 South Grant street. There were several other pears on the tree that fell off or were picked off. Some time ago a pear tree stood in close proximity to the apple tree, but it died or was removed.

R. K. Keiffer, of Wilnot, was fined fifty dollars for contempt of court by Judge Frank Taggart, of Wooster, and ordered to pay the costs and to stand committed until paid. Keiffer bid in a saloon property that was sold at sheriff's sale in Dalton. He failed to make the purchase good, as he promised. Keiffer, in addition to the costs made by his arrest, will have to pay the costs of the first and second advertising of the property.

Representative Robert W. Taylor, of the Eighteenth Ohio district, whom Speaker Reed appointed chairman of elections committee No. 1, has named Ed. A. King, of Lisbon, as clerk of the committee. Mr. King is one of the best known Republicans in Columbiana county. For six years he has been clerk of courts of the county, and will retire from that office next Monday. Mr. Taylor was so fortunate as to secure one of the few committee chairmanships that carry with them clerks for the full year, and not merely for the time congress is in session.

The committee appointed for the purpose by the Protected Home Circle has arranged for special street car service to the lake for Thursday, August 5th, leaving Massillon at 9:30 a. m., the occasion being a basket picnic in which Canton and Akron circles will join Massillon members who are urged to be present and bring their friends. Supreme President Stratton will deliver an address and there will be music and games. The committee, M. E. Turner, chairman, announces that such arrangements have been made that there will be no delay in securing transportation.

The Massillon Lecture Course Association announces that the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., will open the course on October 22 with "The Dusk of the Century," and that Dr. A. A. Wilbur will close it on April 11 with "Sunshine." On De-

ember 9 the Ladies' Schumann Orchestra will be here, John B. Gordon on February 23, and the Welsh Prize Singers on March 10. The other half of the half dozen numbers has not yet been decided upon. The success of the cause is guaranteed by the zeal and interest manifested by the members of the association. The sale of tickets will soon be commenced.

The Twentieth Century Club, Wednesday evening, gave authority to its board of directors to enter into a lease with Mr. C. L. McLean for the third floor of the lower end of the stone block, in South Erie street. This embraces three rooms, two of moderate size and one immensely large, which was formerly the headquarters of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly. The latter will be made into a gymnasium, and just as soon as the cleaning and repair work are finished the apparatus will be moved in and placed in position. The smaller of the other rooms will be carpeted and cozily furnished as the reading room, and the other will be devoted to cards, pool and billiards. There is also a cloakroom, and in a small apartment in the rear the baths will be placed. Five new members were taken in last evening.

The funeral of Mr. Isaac B. Dangler took place Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 22 Cedar street. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Coker. It was attended by many old friends who paid that last tribute to an old, respected and beloved citizen. He was laid away by loving hands, his last resting place being surrounded by his wife, children, grandchildren, brothers, sister and nieces. The pallbearers were Messrs. Coleman, Conrad, Russell, Shoemaker, Baldwin and Professor Jones. Many outside the city attended the funeral. Mr. and Miss Dangler, of Cleveland, Mrs. Numan, of Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Morehead, of Minerva, Mrs. Miller, of Detroit, Mrs. Carr, of Steubenville, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, and Mr. Thomas Williams, of Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taggart, of Akron, and others. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

## ATTACKED BY TRAMPS.

### A Switching Crew Assaulted Near Lima.

### TWO OF RAILROADERS STABBED.

George James and Robert Gordon Received Wounds From Which They Will Likely Die—Bloodhounds on the Trail of the Murderous Gang.

LIMA, O., July 31.—The Chicago and Erie switching crew have been attacked by a party of tramps at the crossing of the Wapakoneta pike, a half mile west of the passenger station. George James and Robert Gordon of the switching crew were both mortally stabbed by one man of the party and the others fled, but will likely be arrested, as bloodhounds are on their trail.

Gordon was slashed across the breast and the left lung exposed. The wound was ten inches in length. James has a cut in the side which reached a corner of the lung. Neither of the men is expected to live.

### SLASHED THE SNAKES.

### A Wooster Woman Slaughtered Twenty-Five With a Hoe.

WOOSTER, O., July 31.—Mrs. A. B. Scooby, wife of Baggage-master Scooby of the Pennsylvania lines, has proved herself different than most of her sex. She was busy at work when she was startled by the screams of some children. She ran to the door and was told by the terribly frightened youngsters that the pavement was covered with snakes.

Mrs. Scooby ran to the garden, seized a hoe and was soon chopping her reptiles to pieces. When she had finished it was found that she had killed 25, which were from 12 to over 36 inches in length. The snakes were thrown on to a brush heap and cremated, and it is not known what species they were.

### SOCKALEXIS LIKES FIREWATER.

### Robison Tells Why the Indian Brave Is Not in the Game.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—President Robison of the Cleveland Baseball club announced that the cause of the non-appearance in the game of the young Indian, Sockalexis, is due to his intoxicating habits.

Sockalexis has been intoxicated frequently of late and Mr. Robison has fined him \$25, \$50 and \$100 respectively for three instances of which he has proof. He also suspended the red man until he can produce a certificate from the club's physician that he is not drinking and is in good physical condition.

### Miners Accepted a Raise.

ALLIANCE, O., July 31.—The 100 miners employed in the three mines at Bergholz, the southern terminus of the Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern railroad, have returned to work. They went out at the commencement of the strike. The operators offered them 75 cents a ton for mining, an advance of 20 cents over the old rate. They accepted the offer at once and returned to work.

### LONDON, July 31.—Chulalongkorn, king of Siam, has arrived in the Siamese royal yacht and was saluted by the warships. On reaching London he was escorted by troops to Buckingham palace. The populace cheered him.

### Killed by a Guard Member.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 31.—James C. Forman, married, aged 45, has been instantly killed at the Twelfth regiment rifle range. He was engaged in picking berries at a point 150 yards back of the target, and was in a stooping position, when a ball struck him.

### Brown Asks Another Chance.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Rev. C. O. Brown, formerly of this city but now a resident of Chicago, has appealed for a reopening of his case before the Bay conference of the Congregational church.

# FARM FIELD & GARDEN

## HAYING IMPLEMENTS.

### Modern Improvements Which Save Time, Labor and Money.

The mower, at one time considered perfect with its cutter bar 4 feet in length, has been supplanted by machines of greater capacity, and now the cutter bars are largely made 5, 6, 7 and even 8 feet in length, thus almost doubling the efficiency of the machine. With the introduction of the long cutter bar it was doubted if a single team could furnish the power to propel the machine, but it was found that the addition of even three feet to the length of the bar did not increase the draft in proportion to the added width of the cut and that the draft depended in a great measure on the condition of the cutting knife and guards. And with the finger bar and knife kept in good condition for effective work the draft was less than the narrow cut machine, with this most important part neglected and indifferently cared for. In heavy grass it often becomes necessary for the swath to be moved, and the hay tedder performs the work in a far more satisfactory manner than it can be done by hand, and after a rain, when the upper part of the swath bleaches, while that part next the ground holds the water, the hay tedder becomes almost indispensable.

With a swath hay loader, the width of the loader and the size of the cut of the mower should correspond, for one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction with the swath hay loader has arisen from trying to put a swath of hay in the center. With a mower cutting six or seven feet, the eight foot loader can be used successfully, care being taken in driving that the inside wheel or slide of the loader shall follow the open space between the swaths, thereby avoiding the parting of the hay in the swath.

A recent addition to haying tools is the side delivery hay rake, which, while raking the hay, leaves a continuous windrow that can be followed at once by the loader. In loading, an extra team should be provided, and when this is done the hay loaded can be handled with ease to the horses, and, with an active man in the rear of the wagon who is not afraid of work and who understands his business, a load can be elevated and built on the wagon in a few minutes. A side delivery hay loader is among the recent additions to haying implements. With the side delivery hay loader the team is attached directly to the loader, and it is driven alongside of the wagon to be loaded, the hay being delivered in about the center of the wagon instead of on the rear.

The great improvements made in recent years in both hay carriers and tracks give so much added strength to these appliances that slings can now be used for unloading, and even four slings to a load are giving way to three, and even two, which makes unloading a work of brief duration. The pulling back of the carrier promises soon to be a thing of the past, for the carrier re-turner, with the dropping of the load, does its work promptly and effectively, and before the driver can bring back his horse or team the carrier has been returned and the fork, or hook, for the sling has been placed within reach of the person unloading, without any effort on his part whatever. For stacking hay the wire cable, mounted with a carrier and supported at a height of 25 or 30 feet by poles or square timbers, say 4 by 4 if of pine, and spliced together for the necessary length, 30 to 36 feet, standing like an inverted letter A, proves in its adaptation for the work required the nearest to the hay barn equipment of anything yet devised. Hay can be stacked in such a manner that there will be practically no waste whatever when a cable derrick is used, and the writer can point to hundreds of tons of hay that he has stacked in this manner which kept as well and showed as little loss as if in the best barn ever built. The foregoing is from a letter written to Francis Farmer.

### Building a Silo.

A new method of lining up the walls of a silo is suggested which promises to be an improvement over the common way of matched boards and sheathing paper. This consists of using only ordinary cheap boards for the purpose, leaving an inch space in place of the paper between the two linings, and filling it with portland cement. This cement filling hardens to the firmness of stone and is in no respect affected by the presence or absence of moisture. This prevents, it is claimed, the shrinking and swelling of the lining, which tears the paper and opens air spaces through the sheathing. At the same time it is less expensive than the extra cost of the better lumber required in the cases of the matched boards. Some silos have been constructed after this manner, says Maine Farmer.

### Items in Tile Draining.

There are two extremes in tile draining. The beginner is apt to think tile drains are only needed where water stands on the surface in hollows and has to be drawn off, but when this is done it leaves the soil in these hollows so much dryer and better fitted for cropping that the farmer sees that even the uplands, that had been supposed dry enough, need draining also. Usually the first drains are put in too shallow. That, if continued, means a large, useless expenditure for tile. Nowhere should underdrains be dug less than 8 feet deep. They will then drain perfectly 2 to 2½ rods on each side of the underdrain. The soil will hold so much more water by a deep drain that it will not require larger size than will a shallow one.—American Cultivator.

# COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

## Things Farmers Ought to Know Before Applying Them.

The principal features of a farmers' bulletin on commercial fertilizers by E. B. Voorhees are brought out in the following summary:

Commercial fertilizers are mainly valuable because they furnish the elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—which serve as food, not as stimulants. The kind of farming in the past and the demands for special products in the present make their use necessary in profitable farming.

In order to use these commercial fertilizers profitably the farmer should know, first, that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the essential manurial constituents; second, that the agricultural value of these constituents depends largely upon their chemical form; third, that these forms are contained in specific products of a well defined character and composition, and may be purchased as such from dealers and manufacturers, and may be mixed successfully on the farm.

The agricultural value of a fertilizer bears no strict relation to the commercial value. The one is determined by soil, crop and climatic conditions, the other by market conditions.

The variations in the composition and value of manufactured fertilizers which contain the three essential constituents are due to variations in the character and in the proportion of the materials used.

The ton basis alone is not a safe guide in the purchase of these commercial fertilizers. Low ton prices mean either low content of good forms of plant food or the use of poorer forms. Fertilizers, high grade both in quality and quantity of plant food, cannot be purchased at a low price per ton.

The best fertilizers cannot exert their full effect on soils that are too dry or too wet, too compact or too porous. They can furnish but one of the conditions—fertility.

The kind and amount of fertilizer to use should be determined by the value of the crop grown and its power of acquiring food.

A definite system or plan should be adopted in the use of commercial fertilizers. "Hit or miss" methods are expensive.

### The Single Shovel Plow.

A contributor to The National Stockman says:

I have helped to plow hundreds of acres of potatoes with an old fashioned single shovel plow, and there is no modern farm implement that does as satisfactory work in clayey loams or clays that have been packed by beating rains after being planted. This old implement has been practically discarded by growers here for many years, but some have returned to its use this season, and the slow work with it will pay, if any work in growing potatoes pays this year. When the plants showed above ground, the practice formerly was to run close to the row with a long and very narrow shovel, the plow stock being held at such an angle that the point of the shovel actually went under the hills.

The soil in the rows is solid in many fields this year, packed by incessant rain, and no modern cultivator can be so set that the earth in the rows may be loosened so well as it is done with the single shovel, taking one side of the row at a time. If the shovels of a two horse cultivator were set at the angle we used to hold the single shovel, they would lift the plants out. Two acres a day was called a day's work, and this seems slow, but the plant started life above ground with loose soil in the hill, no matter how packed rains had made it after planting, and loose soil in the hill is a necessity in successful potato growing.

### The Value of Cow Manure.

Cow manure does not heat quickly. It is therefore not in favor for forcing beds or for crops where early results are important. For this reason it ought always to be partly composted, so as to reduce its bulk before it is used. It is excellent to mix with manure from the horse stable, because the latter, being drier, is much more likely to become "fire fauged" from the entire destruction of its vegetable fiber. Yet in actual value the slower cow manure is more nearly equal to horse manure than is generally supposed.

From fattening cattle fed as horses are on hay and oats the excrement is quite as rich as that from horses, and it does not differ from the latter so much as is commonly supposed. Careful experiments have shown that on a full ration fed to young growing cattle only 6 per cent of the nutrition of food went to make growth. With milk cows giving milk this proportion was increased to 99 per cent. Considering the amount of nutrition which a cow in full flow of milk manufactures from its food every day this result is remarkable. In fattening animals the food eaten furnishes in flesh or fat far less nutrition than this.—American Cultivator.

### News and Notes.

The next meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will be held at Minneapolis, July 13-15.

The farmers' national congress meets at St. Paul, Aug. 31 to Sept. 6.


Cutting timothy with the binder! The arguments on the subject are convincing, says Rural New Yorker.

If you could cover a potato plant with a thin coating of bordeaux mixture, it would be impossible for the blight fungus to start its work. The plant could not blight. That is what you aim to do in spraying.

According to one authority, barley is the best hot weather grain for soiling.

The beet sugar industry in the United States has been practically developed in the last few years.

To keep hen manure use enough hard plaster to keep the manure perfectly dry and store it under cover.




## TWO GREAT BOOKS.

The Independent Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to offer as premiums to subscribers the books described below. They will be furnished on the following terms:

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A novel and most important department consists of carefully prepared Menus for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, complete for one week in every month of the year.

In point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for that Prince Napoleon who was killed while fighting the Zulus in Africa. He was afterwards steward of the famous Hotel Splendide in Paris. Later he conducted the celebrated Brunswick Café in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago, a cuisine which won the applause of even the gourmets of foreign lands. It was here that he had the famous "spread" to which the chiefs of the warring factions of the Republican Convention sat down, in June, 1858, and from which they arose with asperities softened, differences harmonized, and victory organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life-long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American homes.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House. The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and the book is one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is believed, the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and complete menus, among which may be mentioned the menus for the holidays and for one week in every month of the year, thus covering all varieties of reasonable foods, the convenient class of menus and a great many of topics; the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article of food, the manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

The subject of feeding has been given a prominent place, not only because of its special importance, but particularly because it contains entirely new and original recipes, and is so far a departure from the usual mode of treating the subject.

Interesting information is given concerning the *White House*; how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

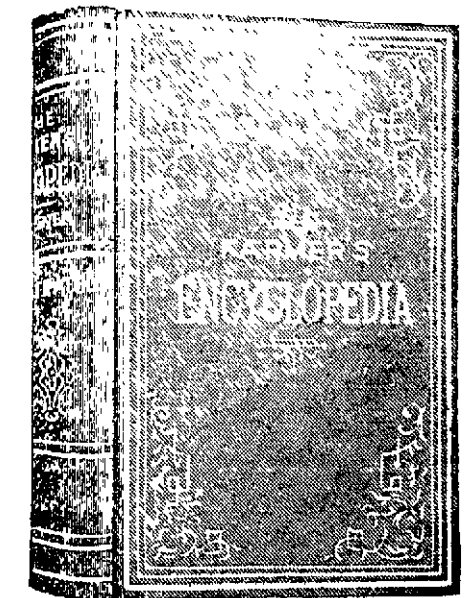
The binding being of enameled cloth it can at any time be readily cleaned and made to look as bright and fresh by simply rubbing it off with a damp cloth or sponge.

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## A SPIRITED ROAD RACE.

**George R. Hays Wins With a Whirl.**

**DEEP INTEREST IN THE EVENT.**

A Large Number of Ambitious New Riders Enter the List and Make Splendid Records—Talk of a Twenty-Mile Race for the Near Future.

George R. Hays won the ten-mile road race, Thursday evening, his time being 31:27, the fastest made. Hays had a handicap of one minute, and his time dated from 5:59. Paul Harrison, with a three minute handicap, took second; J. S. Davey, three minutes, third; Fred Justus, thirty seconds, fourth; Walter Bayless, one minute and thirty seconds, fifth; John Crawford, scratch, sixth; Harry J. Wilhelm, thirty seconds, seventh; J. A. Mader, two minutes and thirty seconds, eighth; Chester Humberger, two minutes, did not finish. Mader rode in ahead of Wilhelm and could have gotten seventh place, but he withdrew from the race when but a few feet from the tape. Humberger was taken sick with cramps during the race and had to leave his wheel until he had recovered.

Richard Wise, 2:30, finished third, but his place was given to Davey, whom the officials say, he had unintentionally fouled. Davey was riding just behind Wise, and made several efforts to pass him. On the home stretch he pushed his wheel far to one side to get around Wise, but found his way blocked by his opponent again. He turned his machine farther to the right then, and struck the bicycle of James Eyster, who stood out in the street leaning on it. Davey was thrown on the bricks with great force, his face, breast and knees being badly bruised, though he was not seriously injured. This was Davey's third fall. The first time he fell he recovered himself without losing much time. At the Erie street turn his wheel slid in the sand and he was thrown, wrenching his handlebars so badly that considerable time had elapsed before he could right them. Had it not been for all these misfortunes he would have gotten a much better place than he did. Crawford's time was 32:20. Fred Justus, who rode the race in 31:58, made the second best time.

An immense crowd gathered to see the start and grew until all was over. When the riders crossed the tape, the street on either side was so completely filled that it was impossible to get through, and so anxious and interested were all that they scarcely gave the racers room to ride.

The race officials were Charles Atwater, starter; A. H. Coleman and H. C. Foutz, timekeepers; Per Lee Howard, referee; C. W. Breider, W. D. Snyder and Leo Snyder, judges.

The course was really 10 1/2 miles in length. The starters left the corner of Erie and Tremont streets and went east to East street, thence direct to Richville. The return was over a different route, striking the Navarre road a few miles below town.

It was a great race and has brought out some riders whose powers were heretofore unknown in cycling circles. The promoters now talk of getting up a twenty-mile handicap with prizes.

## OHIO MINING STATISTICS.

The Report for 1896 Shows a Decrease in Miners and Production.

R. M. Hazeltine, chief inspector of mines, in his forthcoming report for 1896 shows a decrease of 1,425 pick miners as compared with 1895, and a decrease of 1,019,164 tons as compared with the previous year. The average yearly output for each mine was 554 tons. The mines throughout the state worked on an average of 151 days. The average paid for mining was fifty-six cents per ton. The daily wages of the Ohio miner averaged \$1.47 during the time that the mines were being operated, or an average of \$18.46 a month. The average for machine miners was \$37.78 per month, the average number of days worked being 132 on a coal production of 3,368,349 tons. More than 90 per cent of the machine mined coal originates in the Hocking valley.

Those employed to operate mining machines, as will be seen, received more than double the wages received by the pick miners. The latter, however, in many instances, spent much time in making coal ready when the mines were not in operation. There is no doubt but that the margin per day between the machine and pick miners is less than the returns indicate, as the former undercut a large amount of coal on days when the mines were idle, the relative time not being obtainable.

## The Cash System.

A Braun, proprietor of the East Main street meat market, will adopt the cash system on Wednesday, August 4th. Mr. Braun has acquired an enviable position in business circles because of the uniform excellence of his meats, and in adopting the cash system he is simply living up to what seems to be the fairest and wisest policy for all interests.

## Cox Returns to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—George B. Cox returned today from Hot Springs, Va. John R. McLean left them yesterday for Washington. Cox had many visitors today.

Are you a sufferer from that terrible plague, itching piles? Doan's Ointment will bring you instant relief and permanent cure. Get it from your dealer.

## CHARLES R. FRAZER MARRIED.

The Ceremony was Quietly Performed Wednesday Night.

CANTON, July 30.—The friends of Charles R. Frazer, of Canton, will be surprised to learn of his marriage to Mrs. Margaret M. Robinson, a comely widow. The ceremony was quietly performed on Wednesday night. Mr. Frazer was formerly manager of the Canton Morning Record.

William Rommel has sued Ann Lorins and Emil Lorins to recover payment on a promissory note given in the sum of \$150. The note is secured by mortgage and foreclosure is desired.

The guardian of Mary Wingard, of Nimishillen township, has filed his third partial account. An application to marshal liens and for an order to distribute funds, has been filed in the assignment of the Co-operative Grocery Co., of Canton.

## SPIKES ON THE TRACK.

**An Unpleasant Discovery at Dillonvale.**

**TRACK OBSTRUCTIONS FOUND.**

Wheeling & Lake Erie Officials Decide to Run Coal Trains During Daylight Hours Only—West Virginia Coal in Transit Daily—A North Lawrence Meeting.

Another unsuccessful attempt to wreck a W. & L. E. train was made Thursday evening in the yards at Dillonvale. A number of track spikes had been placed on the rails, but luckily the obstruction was discovered by the section foreman and removed before damage was done. This is the third effort made by miscreants to destroy company property and possibly the lives of W. & L. E. trainmen, during the past two weeks. Since the United States deputies have been removed from the Dillonvale mines the miners have remained exceptionally quiet and were apparently not concerned about the movement of West Virginia coal.

However, to be on the safe side the company has refrained from running trains through striking districts after dark and this rule will be enforced until the strike is ended. If the Dillonvale and Long Run men show further signs of b-coming troublesome United States deputy marshals will be again placed at these points to protect the mines and bridges. The company is daily transporting about sixty cars of West Virginia coal from Wheeling to Toledo and Huron.

## WILL HAVE A DEMONSTRATION.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 30.—At a meeting of the citizens of North Lawrence, held Friday morning, it was decided to accept the suggestions made by the labor leaders at the conference held at Wheeling, and have a labor demonstration on August 5, in sympathy with the miners' strike. A committee consisting of J. J. Mossop, William Evans, Dennis Moylan, J. P. Jones and Ludwig Evans, was selected to arrange a programme.

J. J. Mossop, President Miners' Independent District Organization.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

At the regular meeting of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, held on Thursday evening, the following resolutions were adopted: We, the representatives of the labor unions of Massillon, do hereby extend to the struggling miners of the country our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in their present fight for existence and living wages. No class of workmen that we know of has suffered the oppression and injustice that has been meted out to the miners of this country, and in the present contest we earnestly hope victory will rest on the side of justice and humanity. Every citizen of the United States is guaranteed by the constitution the right of free speech, free assembly and the right of persuasion, and when these are denied us and the power of the law and government is used to bolster up and protect the capitalistic class only, we denounce the same as wholly unwarranted and unjustifiable and a crime against the liberty of the subject.

PETER SMITH,  
THOS. McQUELLAN,  
JAMES GRANT,  
Committee.

## Aaron Harrington Young's Advice.

Mr. Aaron Harrington Young, in a letter to the secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, postmarked Thornburg, Ia., says that, having been a young man himself he is interested in that particular class of citizens, and then goes on to give some advice. He says, "Of course you will have a constitution and by-laws," and in the formation of them Mr. Young wants church members rigorously excluded from the club, and chewing, smoking and use of profane language encouraged. Mr. Young then goes on to say that he is on his way to Alaska, that he had heard of the Twentieth Century Club while in Massillon and that he will be its sincerest friend "until death doth us part." And as that is all he does say, whether he is a lunatic, an idiot or a joker, has not been decided.

## Col. Fred Grant's Successor.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—Mayor Strong appointed Col. George Moore Smith to succeed Col. Fred Grant as police commissioner.

Doan's Ointment cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## SOME W. & L. E. CHANGES.

**Concentration of General Offices in Toledo.**

**IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS HERE.**

Superintendent Stout will Make Toledo His Headquarters After August 15th—The Miners' Strike May Prevent the Building of an Engine House This Year.

Receiver and General Manager Bickensderfer, of the W. & L. E. railway, has decided to have the office of Superintendent Stout moved from Massillon to Toledo. The change will take effect on Sunday, August 15th. On the same date the office of the superintendent of motive power and cars will be removed to Toledo from Norwalk. The object is to concentrate the general offices and to reduce expenses. The duties of Superintendent Stout have increased to such an extent that they cannot be given proper attention from this point on the road. Mr. Stout will take with him his present office force, train dispatchers and bridgeworkers. The trainmaster and two roadmasters will remain in Massillon.

The company has no intention whatever, Mr. Stout says, of moving the division terminals from Massillon.

"We are now building at Columbia," he continued, "one of the latest improved oil houses, which will cost \$1,000. The contract has also been let for a water supply plant, which includes a reservoir, pumping engines, etc. This plant will be modern and so arranged that engines can be washed out and properly cared for. Arrangements have also been made to improve the coal chute in order to supply a greater number of locomotives. We were contemplating building a new engine house this summer, but the miners' strike has so affected the earnings, that this project may necessarily have to be abandoned until next year."

By the removal of Superintendent Stout's force, Massillon is left practically with the same force located at Norwalk before the removal of the terminals from that city to Massillon. Superintendent Stout has resided in Massillon since his inauguration as an official of the W. & L. E. road, in 1893. His value to the company can be reckoned by his present advanced position, which his exceptional ability has secured for him.

## W. & L. E. BRIDGE FIRED.

The W. & L. E. bridge located between Dillonvale and Long Run was set on fire at 2 o'clock this morning, presumably by strikers, and badly damaged. The bridge is a combination of iron and wood, is 260 feet in length and 22 feet above the water, spanning Short creek at the point where the miners of that locality generally hold their mass meetings. The company watchman walked over the bridge at 1:30 a. m., and at that time there were no signs of fire, and the last train passed over the structure at 6:52 p. m. Exactly at 2 o'clock the flames were discovered, and before they could be extinguished two panel stringers 16 feet in length and a lot of ties had been destroyed. The damage to the bridge will not exceed \$200, but traffic could not be resumed until 6:30 o'clock this morning.

Superintendent Stout says this is the first attempt on the part of the strikers to burn company's property during this strike, but engineers, track walkers and section men have been annoyed by persons placing obstructions on the track every day or two since the United States deputies were removed. The company receives about fifty cars of West Virginia coal daily from the B. & O. road which is transferred to Toledo and Huron. All striking miners are not to be compared with the majority of Dillonvale and Long Run men whom the W. & L. E. Company have to contend with. The miners there are not like our own quiet, industrious and law-abiding fellow citizens, but are made up of Slavs, Poles and Hungarians, who are ever looking for an opportunity to create trouble.

## WILL RELEASE PHEASANTS.

Ohio will be Stocked with 2,500 of Them in August.

The fish and game commission have decided to release 2,500 pheasants in Ohio during the month of August. Presumably they will be the English or ring-necked or Mongolian pheasants, as the commission has been engaged in breeding these birds for several years. They are larger and harder than our fatted grouse, and not so liable to suffer from cold weather. During the past few years pheasants have been almost exterminated in Ohio. Mongolian pheasants were released two years ago in certain sections of the state and are protected until November 10, 1900.

The time may be extended by the next legislature for protection of the birds which will be liberated next month. A number of birds will probably be placed in the heavy timber near Massillon by Warden Dangelesen. The commission will also place about 250,000 fish in the various streams of the state after September first. Many of these, and particularly black bass, will be placed in the Tuscarawas river, both above and below Massillon.

"I was run over by a lumber wagon. Did not expect to live. Was terribly bloated. My friends bathed me with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and I was cured. We have great faith in Thomas' Electric Oil." Mrs. Wm. Babcock, Norvell, Jackson Co., Mich.

## DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Delegates Elected and Everything Ready for the Contest for Seats.

CANTON, July 29.—The mass convention of Democrats of Stark and Carroll counties is in progress in Canton today. The purpose of the convention is to select delegates to the senatorial convention, which will be held in Canton on Monday, August 2, and was called to order by County Chairman Ewing. The list of delegates were selected in opposition to those named by the committee which, it is alleged, was appointed for the purpose at the recent county convention, and a contest for seats. Monday, will undoubtedly follow.

Mayor James A. Rice, of Canton, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention, and Herman Mertz, secretary. Felix R. Shipley, of Massillon, was first named for secretary, being nominated by O. E. Young, but declined. A committee of eleven was next appointed to select delegates to the senatorial convention, and reported a list which differed materially from that prepared by the committee named at the county convention.

While the committee was out Mayor Rice addressed the convention and scored, without use of names, Democrats who, he claimed, were "not with us last fall and are now trying to get back into the band wagon." This was evidently a blow at Postmaster Monnot. The Massillon delegates are as follows: C. E. Young, Dr. S. Hattery, Fred Keller, Paul Kirchhofer, Christ Schott, Joseph Ehret, Patrick Mellon, Peter Hollender, Joseph Schneider, E. G. Paul, Charles Krider, George V. Ess, Thomas Bosch, Val. Heck, L. W. Gise, John Eckstein and Peter Smith.

John M. Faber, a well known resident of Canton, died Wednesday afternoon at his home in Woodland avenue. Death resulted from Bright's disease. Mr. Faber was 54 years of age.

## COUNTY SEAT NOTES.

A Hotel Changes Hands—News of the Courts.

CANTON, July 31.—John A. Simmonds has leased the Barnett hotel and will assume charge Monday morning, August 2. Mr. Simmonds for nine years past was proprietor of the Hurford House.

William Cornuel, colored, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Reed, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Ella Gillen. When arraigned Cornuel pleaded not guilty and gave bond to appear Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lawyer R. A. Pinn, of Massillon will defend him.

The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Harmon Schriver, of Massillon. The guardian of Frank Dickerhof and others, of Nimishillen township, has filed his fifth partial account. Inventory has been filed in the guardian of Laura C. Moulin, of Marlboro township. Inventory, appraisal and sale bill have been filed in the estate of Jacob Custer, of Bethlehem township. In the guardianship of the Whitmer heirs, of Canton, the guardian's motion to exceptions of Mary J. Whitmer were sustained and exceptions dismissed. A motion to remove the administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Feather, of Canton, has been granted. Inventory and appraisal have been filed in the assignment of Ambrose Smith, of Canton.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

### WEST LEBANON'S BOOM.

WEST LEBANON, July 30.—Now that extensive coal fields have been discovered in this neighborhood and a railroad is to be put through, Peter Allen believes that there is a boom in store for the village. He expects to realize on it, too, for he has bought two and a half acres of land adjoining the boundary, from Peter Rudolph and will lay out lots 50x200 feet.

George Cotton, who has the contract for the grading of the proposed Ashland and Wooster and Southern railway, between this place and Apple Creek, was in town this morning, and he said that work would be begun next Wednesday at Apple Creek. Mr. H. B. Camp, who is the prime mover in the enterprise was here the other day, but had little to say. Lately, too, there have been Akron capitalists in the town and they said they would erect a grain elevator here as soon as the road is in operation.

### THE ALLIANCE RACES.

ALLIANCE, July 31.—The Alliance Trotting Association will give a three days' meeting here on September 14, 15, and 16. The officers of the association are beginning this early to make arrangements for the meet, and will endeavor to make it the most successful in the history of the track. Purses aggregating \$2,800 will be put up, and the management intends to have a number of special features each day. The track is considered the best half-mile course in the state by horsemen.

### VICTIMIZED AT NORWALK.

NORWALK, July 31.—Vernon Ronk, son of Sheriff Ronk, was taken in by a smooth stranger Friday, who said he wanted to buy Ronk's tandem. The stranger mounted the bike for a short trial, rode away, and has not yet returned. The stranger was about 30 years old and wore a dark coat, light pants, and patent leather shoes. He had a large wart on one side of his nose, and one eye was badly scarred.

### DEATH AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, July 31.—Mrs. John Metzgar died, Friday evening, aged about 50 years. She leaves a husband and several children.

Skin and blood diseases, causing all sorts of dire disasters to human happiness are easily and quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

## PROFITS ON PICKLES.

**Chances for Money Making Open to Farmers.**

**HOW THE THING IS DONE.**

An Interesting Letter to "The Independent" from One of the Biggest Pickling Concerns in the Country—Willing to put up a Salting House in Massillon.

Nothing is more important, just now, than to devise ways and means for increasing the earning power of the farmer, and especially the small farmer. Near Wooster many of the land owners add to their incomes by growing cucumbers for pickles, selling the crop to the H. J. Heinz Company, which has a salting house near that town. This year the crop is so large that it is with difficulty labor is found to pick the cucumbers. In response to a request from THE INDEPENDENT, the H. J. Heinz Company, whose headquarters are at Pittsburgh, make this statement of the manner in which their business is conducted:

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—We are in receipt of your favor inquiring concerning the market for small cucumbers. We presume that your idea for asking for this information is to find a market for this crop raised by the farmers in your community. There is a market for this crop, but unfortunately for your community it is a perishable crop, which will not bear transportation. We use large quantities of cucumbers of all sizes, but we only buy them in localities where we have salting houses, so that each day's picking may be salted down that day. The most of our salting houses are located in Indiana and Michigan. We have, however, one at Wooster, O., where the results have been fairly satisfactory.

Of course it requires soil adapted to this crop in order to raise it successfully. The best results are usually obtained on a sandy loam, although bottom land when underdrained has produced very good results. It also depends somewhat on the community whether this crop can be raised to advantage or not. We find as a rule that the large farmers do not care to bother with the pickle crop. The reasons for this, it cannot be successfully conducted on a large scale. The bulk of the work in raising pickles is in harvesting the crop and our experience is that this work is most successfully done where the plant is only from two to three acres. This rule has proved true so often, that we now limit our contracts in any case to five acres. We find that other things being equal communities having the most small farms attain the best results in raising pickles. It is too late, of course, to do anything this season.

The American small farmers and the Germans, Swedes and Hollanders make the best pickle growers as a rule. We have gone into this detail information thinking you might wish to consider the desirability of securing a branch of our business in your locality. We will simply say that we have been considering the subject of establishing other salting houses in Ohio, and should we be satisfied that your community has the required soil and that the farmers would care to take hold of such an enterprise, we should be pleased to consider your place with others, as we receive a great many communications from different places requesting us to establish branches of our business. It all depends in a measure what the community may wish to do, where we shall decide to go.

We shall be happy to furnish you with any further information which may be desired. Yours truly,

H. J. HEINZ & Co.

## KILLED WEST OF TOWN.

Samuel Morkel, of Crestline, a Ft. Wayne brakeman, was killed this afternoon near the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's plant, west of town. One car of the freight train left the track, throwing Morkel under.

### THEODORE DICKMAN.

Of New Bremen, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

NEW BREMEN, O., May 4, 1896. To the Wright Medical Company, Columbus, O.

GENTS—I purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from J. L. Hoffman, druggist, and used them for Heart and Stomach trouble. After using the first box I found relief; after using the second box I was entirely cured of heart and stomach trouble. I recommend Wright's Celery Capsules to all who are afflicted with the above diseases.

Yours very truly,  
THEODORE DICKMAN.  
Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

### What You Want—Chance for a Cheap Trip East.

It is offered by the Pennsylvania Lines, over which low rate round trip tickets to Philadelphia will be sold August 2d, 3d and 4th, account L. A. W. meet. The excursion rate is open to all. Get particulars of nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent.

### Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.

Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes. Travel via the D. & C. Coast Line. Send 2 cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. O., Detroit, Mich.

Ladies' belts, hose supporters, and ladies' hose. Big values at West Side Variety Bazar.

## SCHOOL POPULATION 4,001.

The Enumeration Completed and a Report Filed.

The enumeration of the growth of school age in the city of Massillon has been completed, and a report filed by John Ellis, who took the enumeration in three wards, Mrs. Nan E. Wiseman doing the work in the first. The footings returned by Mr. Ellis are as follows: Males, 2,054; female, 1,947; total, 4,001; increase over last year 51. From 6 to 8 years of age, 686; from 8 to 14 years of age, 1,554; from 14 to 16 years of age, 510; from 16 to 21 years of age, 1,251.

## A COMPLETE TIE-UP.

**DeArmit's Men in Pennsylvania Reported to be Out.**

**SO PRESIDENT DOLAN NOW SAYS.**

He Declares the Report that Mr. DeArmit's Men Continue at Work—Untrue—Pennsylvania Expected to Be Entirely Idle by Monday.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—President Dolan, of this district, is here today, and reports many more miners out yesterday. Nearly all of DeArmit's miners are out today. None of the men of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company are expected to be at work on Monday. The leaders of the strike expect a complete tie up in Western Pennsylvania over Sunday, and their efforts will then be directed on West Virginia.

There is a great change in favor of the strikers at the DeArmit mines. A clash between deputies and strikers is imminent. The mines at Oak Hill and Sandy Creek are operated now by very few men. The demonstrations of the strikers camping in the gospel tent intimidated them. At Sandy Creek only twenty per cent of the men usually employed are working. At Plum Creek nearly all are working. The strikers are marching on those mines and trouble is expected tonight and tomorrow.

The miners entered Plum Creek two hours earlier than usual. When the marching strikers arrived they were met by a large force of deputies. Mr. DeArmit addressed the strikers, who withdrew, but trouble is expected tonight, pay day. The crisis here will be over by Sunday and Monday.

The strikers made threatening demonstrations as they saw from their camp loaded cars coming from DeArmit's mines. Stones were thrown, and one deputy fainted. For a time serious trouble was feared, but the miners retired to their tent till night. Many went to sleep. They will remain in camp to prevent the mine from resuming work Monday.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SILESIA DEVASTATED BY FLOODS.

BERLIN, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—Reports show that Silesia has been devastated by floods. Loss over one million. Over one hundred persons were drowned. The rivers are still rising.

### INSURGENTS AT THE GATES OF HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—The insurgents approached Matanzas, twelve miles from Havana, plundered stores, killing the owners of one, and robbing others, also residences. There was great excitement, as General Weyler announced that there were no insurgent camps within many miles of this city.

### CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

Seven Persons Killed at San Jose, Ill., Friday Night.

CHICAGO, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—The intense heat in the north-west was again followed, last night, by cyclones. Great damage resulted in the Dakotas. At San Jose, Ill., last night, seven persons were killed by a cyclone, three seriously injured and others slightly injured. The killed are A. C. McDowell and grand son, Mrs. Samuel Brownlee and three children and Jessie Grouls. The seriously wounded are Mrs. A. C. McDowell, Charles McDowell and Mary McDowell.

### Awful Heat in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 31.—[By Associated Press].—It is 100 degrees in the shade and 120 in the sun. Crops are being ruined. Charles Gates and Frank White were fatally sunstruck today. There is terrible suffering from heat throughout the Southwest.

### Window Glass Goes Up.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—Window glass has been advanced five per cent, by the manufacturers, the price to continue till August 10, when an additional advance is expected.

### Col. Gregory Drops Dead.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—Col. James F. Gregory, United States engineer in charge of improvements in the Ohio river and tributaries, dropped dead today from heart disease.

### Secretary Wilson's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—Secretary Wilson will spend his August vacation in the Western states, investigating horse interests for European armies.

### Jonfrics to Fight Choyinski.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—[By Associated Press].—Jim Jonfrics, of Los Angeles, has been matched for twenty rounds here, with Joe Choyinski, in October.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at druggists.



Wheat was worth 82½ cents per bushel in New York on July 1, 1897, as against 63½ cents on July 1, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland had just entered upon his second term.

The heartless markets continue to poke fun at those silver orators who have been insisting that wheat and silver kept pace and that the reduction in the price of silver was the cause of the fall in wheat.

The New York Tribune expresses surprise as well as pleasure, because of the dignity and ready wit in debates of Senator Foraker, of Ohio. The Tribune may be surprised, but Ohio people are not. For a dozen years we have recognized and honored the qualities now so apparent to the country.

The advance in farm prices has stimulated a general activity in the payment of mortgaged indebtedness among the farmers in all parts of the United States. The Chicago Times-Herald has made a canvass of a number of the Mississippi valley states, and its reports coincide with those of the New York Sun, recently made, and other papers, all showing a large reduction in the mortgage indebtedness, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate.

The American Economist has figured it out that since the Republican administration of the United States, under President Harrison, and during the Democratic administration of the country under President Cleveland, there has been a total loss of business, as compared with 1892, aggregating the enormous sum of forty-two billions of dollars in the four Democratic years! This amazing statement is supported by columns of figures from official sources.

The free silver party will hold a convention in the county seat on Monday, to nominate a candidate for state senator in this district. The counties of Stark and Carroll are included in the district. Last fall the two counties gave a Republican plurality of 1,530. In 1895 the two counties contributed 3,125 plurality to the Republican column. Some years ago the Hon. Anthony Howell was elected state senator on the Democratic ticket. On the whole the outlook is not an alluring one to free silver statemen, and no wonder they are fighting shy of the nomination.

John C. Welty, of Canton, intimates that the aspect of things will change as the campaign opens, and that John R. McLain will not have it all his own way in Democratic circles. He says: "There is no crystallized sentiment among Ohio Democrats relative to the senatorship. If the Democrats capture the legislature there will be plenty of time in which to decide upon the Democratic senatorial candidate. To my mind it looks as if a dark horse would be chosen to run against Hanna." There are a great many Democrats who think that Mr. Welty himself answers to the description of the expected dark horse.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Bryan's manipulation of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in the interests of free silver politics is resented vigorously by the business men of the West who had great hopes of the benefit which would result to the business interests of the country through that meeting.

The Democrats and Populists in the Senate will be held responsible by the public for any shortage in the revenue feature of the Dingley law, since their delay permitted importers to bring half a year's supply of foreign goods into the country before the bill could be completed.

Business men now recognize the advantage of having at the head of the government a party with business ideas. The Republicans passed their tariff bill in four months and twenty days after the inauguration of President McKinley, while the Democrats took nearly eighteen months to pass theirs.

"The case of the farmers has certainly been hard for several years past. It has been a principal cause of discontent and the fruitful mother of wild financial schemes. With that betterment which is now so surely approaching, the occupation of the demagogue and the Utopian dreamer will be gone."—New York World.

The last desperate efforts of the opponents of the Republican party to cast discredit on the Dingley tariff bill proved a failure. Their false and malicious charges in which they assert that the bill gave undue advantage to the sugar trust have been absolutely disproven, and it is now a generally admitted fact that the Dingley bill is less advantageous to trusts than any measure which the country has known for years.

The recent meeting of the gold Democrats in New York showed unexpected strength, and makes it perfectly apparent that that organization in gaining membership and standing, and making rapid inroads upon the ranks of the silver wing of the party. The sound money organizations in each state where

to be organized, this fall are likely to have substantial aid, especially with speakers, and the fight will be just as hot as it was last year.

## FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

Purchased in 1867 from Russia for \$7,200,000; purchase negotiated by William H. Seward.  
Area in square miles, 581,409.  
Population (census of 1890) 30,329, of whom but 1,416 were whites, 8,490 Esquimaux, and 13,333 Indians.  
Estimated present population, 40,000.  
Principal cities, Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangell, Circle City.

Principal mountains, Mount Logan, altitude 19,500 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,100 feet; Mount Wrangell, 17,500.  
Governor of the territory, James D. Brady, residence at Sitka.  
Principal products beside gold, furs, fish, and lumber.

Gold first discovered in 1879.  
Klondyke gold fields, partly in American and partly in British territory, and the product is disposed of in the United States.

Climate in winter, severe in the extreme, winter beginning in September. During June and July, continuous daylight, during December and January continuous night.—Toledo Blade.

## KLONDYKE NOTES.

The greater part of the gold that may be taken out of the Alaska mines will come to San Francisco. A considerable part of it will be expended for stores and ultimately for mining machinery, but the larger part will remain in the hands of the miners until they invest it in some kind of property. Should the season's output be as large as is now indicated the effect upon general business will be considerable. There will be no corresponding loss through the drain of population, as the places of those who will go to the mines will be taken by men now without steady employment. Whether or not individuals profit by the new gold discoveries, San Francisco will.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Canadian journals which are howling for laws to exclude American miners from the Klondyke gold diggings are exhibiting some of the spirit which has kept their country backward and feeble among the growing and progressive nations elsewhere on the continent. Canadians and all other sorts and conditions of men rushed to California, Pike's Peak and the other gold diggings of the United States. They worked under the same conditions as Americans; and many of them made fortunes and went home to spend them. Laws discriminating against Americans in the Klondyke region might provoke retaliation in the United States from which Canada would suffer.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The British Canadians, who are the most British people that exist, will have a high old time, and one not hazy but vociferous, with those gold seeking hordes of Yankees and a disputed boundary line. The Yankees will never find out that North American soil with gold in it does not belong to them.—Brooklyn Standard.

John W. Mackay, the richest miner in the world, says if a man has \$1,000, a good constitution and no wife and children, he can afford to go to Klondyke. All others had better stay away.—Louisville Times.

## THE TARIFF AND ITS MAKERS.

The Review of Reviews is inclined to be rather superior, usually, in discussing political affairs, hence the following tribute to the present Congress is all the more acceptable.

"The untoward side of tariff-making at Washington is so much dwelt upon that there is always a little danger that the country may fail to accord to certain able, honest and experienced men the credit that is their due. It would seem to us that the speaker of the House, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, is entitled to recognition for the splendid qualities of firmness he has shown during the recent special session, and for a leadership which, though at times a little masterful and arbitrary, has had the deliberate sanction of a very great majority of the members of the House. Mr. Reed has been well sustained by upright and experienced men like Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee; but Mr. Reed personally, perhaps more than anyone else, is entitled to the credit that belongs to the victory achieved by the House over the Senate in the matter of the tariff on sugar. In the Senate, the serene and conciliatory spirit of the Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, together with his mastery of the general principles as well as the details of tariff and revenue legislation, must be credited to a great extent with the success achieved in steering a Republican tariff measure through a body of men so peculiarly aligned as the United States Senate.

"Until this country becomes emancipated from the tariff-making methods that have prevailed hitherto no great national measure for customs taxes can be anything else except a series of compromises. The Democrats, in making the Wilson-Gorman tariff, showed that both parties were subject to the same sort of pressure, and that the time had not come in this country for broad, logical and disinterested tariff-making. One of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the permission it gave to the Democratic party to tear up the McKinley tariff and substitute for it a haphazard measure which, in the nature of the case, could not be expected to remain in force for more than from two to four years. We need tariff stability until we have reached that stage in our political and commercial development where we may hope for real tariff reform. The next revision of the tariff should be scientific rather than partisan. It can wait for several years."

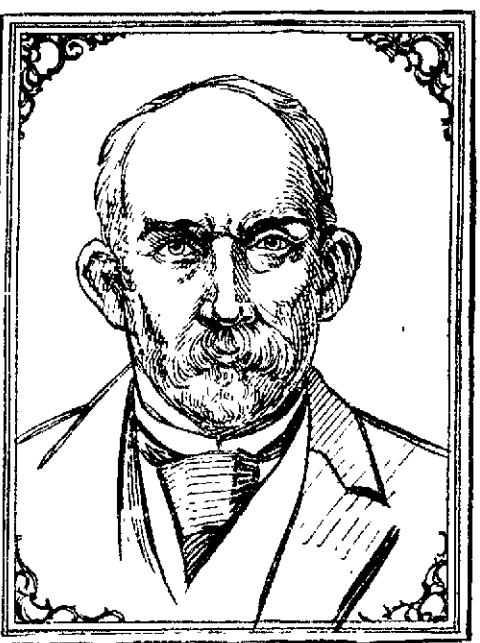
## AN ABLE HORSE THIEF.

## Stealing Equines Was a Fad With "General" Neff.

## SERVED UNDER GENERAL BUTLER.

Began Horse Stealing When He Was Sixteen and Kept It Up For Sixty Years. Had an Army of Victims in Illinois and Missouri.

"General" Neff, otherwise "the Illinois horse thief," who died in the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary recently, was no doubt the most industrious and successful speculator in his line that ever operated in the western states. What Tom Gumbert is to the



"GENERAL" NEFF, THE CHAMPION HORSE THIEF.

poultry fancier "General" Neff was to the owner of fine horseflesh. He was 78 years old when he died, and during such time as his talents were not restricted by the walls of a prison had followed the eventful occupation of horse stealing since he was a boy of 16.

In his long career, extending over a period of 60 years, Neff is said to have acquired unlawful possession of about 7,000 horses. He had served terms in the penal institutions of five states and several penitentiaries had had the honor of holding him more than once. It was his habit to behave himself well while in prison and wardens regarded him as a model convict. He plied his vocation principally in Missouri and Illinois, but on several occasions he dived the western prairies, where horse raiders were lying in wait with hempen nooses for the troublesome thief who thought nothing of rounding up a drove of horses and taking them to a ready market. When Neff was in the zenith of his career, men of his calling found short shrift with the farmers. A ready rope and the nearest tree furnished the means of their transit to kingdom come.

But "General" Neff did not allow these things to interfere with his business. Unlike most men of his profession, he went about his work systematically, and but for this, coupled with a great amount of shrewdness, it is more than likely that years ago he would have dined on the atmosphere with his neck in a noose.

He was the leader of one of the most notorious bands of horse thieves that ever infested the Mississippi valley. His first appearance in this country dates back to the time of the civil war, when General Butler captured New Orleans. He was there met by Neff, who asked permission to join the army. Recognizing his knowledge of military operations, General Butler at once made him a captain of artillery, from which office he was soon promoted to the colonelcy of a colored regiment.

After the war closed he began the career of horse stealing in the west which has made him famous. His first operations were conducted in St. Louis, where he was surrounded by a gang of unscrupulous as himself. He posed as a team owner, and at one time had numerous teams working about St. Louis, all of which were stolen. His plan of obliterating traces of stolen animals after they reached the city was for the thief to exchange horses with any of Neff's drivers whom he might meet upon the street. Notwithstanding these precautions, Neff was twice convicted of horse stealing and served two terms of seven and five years in the Jefferson City prison.

In order to elude detectives and arrest he hired confederates, generally two in number, and these he would place on some farm or ranch the horses on which he intended to steal. When a favorable opportunity presented itself, the confederates would hand over the best animals in the droves and Neff would dispose of them to good advantage. Before he was detected in this work he had amassed quite a large amount of money and had fallen in with horse sharks and sales stable cappers of nearly every horse and mule market in the country. When he was finally captured, there was a crowd of victims throughout Illinois and Missouri sufficient to form an army.

By this time horse stealing had become more than a mere business with him. It was a fad and an art. He stole for fun. When he emerged from prison after his first term, he would frequently steal a horse just because he and the animal happened to meet on the road. He was humane in the treatment of stock and always carried packets full of loaf sugar and sweetmeats with which he won the friendship of equines. He had such influence over the animals that it was a bulky beast indeed that would not follow him along a country road or lane, ever looking for a lump of sugar or apiece of candy. In this way he was enabled to approach many valuable stallions, brood mares or racers and eventually take them off with him to purchasers already secured.

Whenever an unscrupulous horse dealer was desirous of obtaining an animal either for draft or racing purposes all that was necessary for him to do was to hunt up Neff and communicate with him on the subject. Neff would suddenly disappear from his haunts and in a fortnight he would be back with the animal desired. One of his schemes to travel through the country without exciting suspicion was to pass as a patent medicine vender. He made his journeys in a small cart, selling panaceas for all ills and incidentally removing corns and doctoring sick horses. He would remain in a place where he expected a rich haul, and when the time was ripe would suddenly be missing, and at the same time there would be a general disappearance of horses from all the farmers' barns.

On one occasion he had a confederate at work caring for the horses of a wealthy farmer in Missouri, and for several days

after Neff had shipped 100 head of the stock to market, the confederate pretended having the animals safely housed to prevent their contracting a contagious disease which then was prevalent among the rest of the drove. When Neff was beyond the danger line, the confederate disappeared and then the theft was discovered, too late to trace the stock or the thief.

Neff has been known to unhitch teams from vehicles in the streets and public places of large cities in daylight. Probably the most audacious incident of his bold career occurred while he was traveling through Missouri in the guise of a veterinary surgeon. Passing a wayside pasture his eye fell on a fine chestnut mare, and he took a liking to her. He induced the animal to follow him without rein or halter into the adjacent woods. There he clipped her almost to the skin, painted stockings on two of her feet and led her off to St. Joseph, Mo., where in the following week he sold her to the original owner, who did not recognize his own mare.

Neff was born in Prussia, where he received a good military education and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Prussian army. While he would never consent to engage in a conversation relating to his past life, he is said to have deserted the army in his youth and to have gone to England. Here his first weakness for horse stealing became manifest, and he was sentenced to a term in the famous Newgate prison.

## THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Murder No Crime If Family Honor Is Involved, Rules Judge Falconer.

Jacob S. Harris, who deliberately shot and killed Thomas H. Merritt, a prominent politician, because he found Merritt kissing Mrs. Harris, was acquitted by the jury at Lexington, Ky., after hearing Judge Falconer's charge that an unwritten law justifies a husband in killing a man under such circumstances.

This code has been occasionally observed by juries for many generations, but it has never before been affirmed as a principle of law by a learned judge, even in Kentucky.

The decision discharging Harris was lengthy. The judge reviewed the evidence, showing that Mrs. Harris was the mother of his two children and that he loved and protected her. Merritt was an acquaintance. The wife accepted work as a coquette from him, and they became intimate. Harris saw them together much, but suspected nothing. On July 3 a sister of Mrs. Harris told the husband that her conduct was not what it ought to be.

The defendant refused to believe it, but cautioned the wife and requested her to leave the employ of Merritt. This the wife refused to do. Later he became convinced. On July 3 he followed them to the park and saw them hugging and kissing. Then the court says:

"Upon the evidence as now before the court two contrary propositions are advanced, the commonwealth insisting that the defendant should have warned Merritt before acting; that when he discovered Merritt and his wife he should have availed himself of the relief afforded by divorce proceedings; and that the defendant should therefore be held to answer the charge of murder.

"The defense insists that the defendant had a right to kill the despoiler of his home, relying upon the unwritten law, and that the sight the defendant saw in



JUDGE GRAY FALCONER.

the park for the moment produced a condition of mental irresponsibility, and he should be discharged. The court does not believe nor will it give judicial sanction to the contention of the commonwealth. The relations of man and wife in our civil society is notice to all the world that no third parties shall interfere and that the advances of any one who attempts to wear the wife or husband an advances made at the peril of whoever makes them.

"The saddest of all cases that come before courts for trial are those which are the common result of interference with the relations of husband and wife. Human law in its declared portions has decreed no adequate punishment for the violator of the home.

"In cases where the relation of husband and wife has produced no offspring it may be possible for the husband to seek divorce or damages. No wife yields herself to the charms of the despoiler of homes till he has weaned away from her husband that love which is the foundation of the marriage relation and without which its permanence, so essential to human happiness, cannot be secured. When, however, the shadow of infidelity comes between the parent and children, it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave.

"It is in these cases that resort is commonly had by the injured husband to destruction, quick and terrible, of the destroyer of his peace and home, the active cause of his children's blighted lives.

"The declared law of the state contains nothing upon this question, and the court leans to the view that this absence rises from the fact that past lawmakers have realized that though human laws may regulate human nature they cannot control nature's whirlwinds, and that the action of the man who avenges the destruction of his married life and his children's dishonor is human nature, and that human nature will excuse the one who so avenges."

Public opinion in Lexington almost solidly sustains Judge Falconer. There is nothing else talked of but this decision, and while many lawyers think the young judge did wrong in releasing Harris, they all agree that no Kentucky jury would find Harris guilty on final trial. Not a few leading lawyers side with Judge Falconer, and the decision will probably be a subject for debate for months to come.

Ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, in his paper, The Lexington Herald, denounces the judge's charge to the jury as "neither good law nor good morals." There is a fear that the decision will cause more homicides from a cause similar to the one which prompted Harris.

## STRIVING TO PLEASE.

## THE ADVANCE AGENT TELLS HOW HIS FRIENDS OBSERVED THIS RULE.

A Manager of a Pyrotechnic Show Who Didn't Want to Disappoint His Audience—A Monument Which Proves That His Efforts Were Appreciated.

"I always strive to please," remarked the dramatic editor, as he scratched the words "big thing" out of the advance notice he was writing and substituted "megatherian aggregation."

"Thanks, I am sure," said the advance agent, as he read over the ten lines the dramatic critic was giving to him, and carefully put back into his pocket the half column notice he had first drawn on the d. c.

"I presume," smiled the d. c., "that you always strive to please, too, don't you?"

"Not always"—in a semidisappointed tone—"but I used to have a friend who did. He really was the most self denying chap I ever saw, and what he wouldn't do to please an audience wasn't worth doing."

"Where is he now?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes, it killed him. It was this way:

He was in the pyrotechnic branch of the dramatic art and used to give shows at one of those imitation Coney Islands to be found on nearly every sand bar in nearly every river tributary to the Mississippi. He had been the originator of the fireworks feature at this place, and his phenomenal success had made him so proud that he would sooner have died than had a failure. One Fourth of July he was going to give the grandest display of his life, and the feature in the biggest letters on the bill was a set piece, 100 feet high, with an enormous balloon loaded with fireworks to go up from the top as a grand finale. There were ten times as many people there that night as there had ever been, and my friend was feeling so good you could see it in his walk.

"Everybody was on edge, too, for the grand blaze of glory the management had been advertising for weeks, and when, promptly at the hour of 10 o'clock, my friend stepped forth like a peacock to set off the great display with his own hand there was a round of applause, followed by a dead silence as the audience sat breathless watching for the burst of blazing glory. But somehow it didn't burst. The professor fired the train and retreated to a safe place, but the powder wouldn't burn. It fizzled and went out instead. Once, twice, thrice, it fizzled, spluttered and went out, and then the crowd began to growl and gey, as crowds always will, and the professor began to get wild.

"Several other attempts to set the piece off were no more successful, and at last, with a smothered scream of crazy rage, he shot up the ladder of the tower to its very top, where he had a platform stored with all sorts of inflammable and explosive things arranged to go off at the proper time. He stood there a moment silhouetted against the sky, the crowd indulging in gibes and jeers, with now and then a threat as to what he might expect if he would only come down to the ground. This was his time to show what he could do to please his audience, and in a minute, and before anybody had any idea what he would do next, he caught up an armful of the explosives about him, fastened them to his clothes and hung wreaths and rings over his neck and shoulders, and, setting the whole thing afire, he swung out into the air in the balloon, which was already tugging at its anchor.

"As the balloon shot up it was a terrific sight, and the poor devil's shrieks added to the intensity of the scene, already lurid with red and blue lights, while the air was filled with all manner of bursting bombs and crashing explosives. Women fainted, men ran helplessly about shooting, and still the balloon swept upward with its fiery freight and passenger, until, when it had reached a point 1,000 feet above the earth, it caught fire and the whole burning mass shot like a blazing ball straight to the ground.

"You will be safe in betting those people never saw such an exhibition as that before, nor will ever again in all probability, and when it was over," concluded the agent, "the audience seemed to realize what the professor had done to please them, and they chipped in and built him a monument where he fell, having on it, besides his name and the proper dates, no other inscription except 'He strived to please.'"

The dramatic critic was at least half a minute in recovering his speech after the recital of this remarkable tale, and before he could ask any questions the advance agent had folded his tent like a circus and stolen away to the office of the next dramatic critic he had to call upon.—Washington Star.

## A Toad as a Talisman.

The Western Morning News reports a remarkable case of superstition. A young woman in Penzance had suffered from fits, and she adopted a remedy which would be to most people almost as repulsive as the disease itself. She procured a live toad, placed it in a bag, hung it around her neck and carried it next her body. The woman was cured of her fits, but she was being medically attended at the Penzance infirmary at the same time. The woman believes, however, that this was a coincidence and that her strange talisman was the instrument of her cure.—South Wales News.

## A Different Matter.

The Man (expectantly)—Then you will be my wife?

The Girl—No, indeed, I simply said I loved you.—New York Ledger.

## To Live.

To live is to have justice, truth, reason, devotion, probity, sincerity, common sense, right and duty welded into the heart.—Victor Hugo.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, July 31. Market dull and featureless. Little interest was taken on either side. Some disposition to even up at the close of the week caused slight break over the close. Northern Pacific was strong, advancing about 1 cent on reported increased earnings. Closing at top. The following is the weekly bank statement:

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Reserves decreased.....       | \$1,511,425 |
| Loans increased.....          | 2,921,000   |
| Specie increased.....         | 119,500     |
| Legal deposits decreased..... | 1,631,100   |
| Deposits increased.....       | 5,930       |
| Circulation decreased.....    | 103,500     |

Chicago, July 31.—The opening was strong and higher. The buying was general at the opening, but with Swartz & Dupree and Barrett selling. Later the Barretts took back the wheat sold earlier. Market nervous and dull at intervals. Clearances 100,000 bushels.

|       | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Wheat | 77    | 77    | 74½  | 75     |
| Sept. | 75    | 75½   | 74½  | 74½    |
| Dec.  | 70½   | 71    | 70½  | 70     |
| Corn  | 17½   | 17½   | 17½  | 17½    |
| Sept. | 28    | 24½   | 27½  | 27½    |
| Dec.  | 29½   | 29½   | 29½  | 29½    |
| Pork  | 8 00  | 8 00  | 7 85 | 7 85   |
| Lard  | 4 32  | 4 35  | 4 30 | 4 30   |

TOLEDO, July 31.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 78.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange.

|                             | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| American Sugar.....         | 137½  | 138½  | 138½ | 138½   |
| American Tobacco.....       | 83    | 83½   | 83   | 83     |
| Archison (Pfd.).....        | 29    | 29    | 28½  | 28½    |
| C. B. & Q.....              | 88½   | 88½   | 87½  | 87½    |
| Chicago Gas.....            | 98½   | 98½   | 98½  | 98½    |
| General Electric.....       | 85    | 85    | 84½  | 85     |
| Jersey Central.....         | 55    | 55    | 55   | 55     |
| Louisville & Nashville..... | 93    | 93    | 93   | 93     |
| Manhattan.....              | 82    | 82    | 81   | 82     |
| Rock Island.....            | 87    | 87    | 87   | 87     |
| St. Paul.....               | 82    | 82    | 81   | 82     |
| Western Union.....          | 87½   | 86    | 85   | 85½    |

## Friday's Market Story.

With the ripening of the Georgia watermelons the price is lowering. Today they are being bought at wholesale in Massillon at from 18 to 25 cents apiece.

Apples and potatoes are being brought to town in larger quantities now. The prices are gradually lowering, too.

## Saturday's Market Story.

Sugar took another jump of four cents a hundredweight, yesterday. Since the passage of the tariff bill sugar has advanced twenty-five cents a hundred pounds. As yet, however, the retail price has not been changed.

Grocers complain that while they have to pay seventy-five cents a bushel for potatoes, residents of the town can buy them from hucksters, delivered at their doors, at sixty cents a bushel. They do not know exactly how to account for this, but half the people who have priced that commodity lately have told them this same story and left without buying.

Apples are a good selling article. One dealer got in four bushels this morning and disposed of all before 9 o'clock, selling most in ten and fifteen cent lots.

Pears are retailing at thirty cents a peck.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

| GRAIN MARKET.               |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat per bushel (old)..... | 75          |
| Wheat per bushel (new)..... | 65          |
| Oats per bushel.....        | 30-33       |
| Barley.....                 | 16-18       |
| Corn.....                   | 20-22       |
| Wool.....                   | 12-18       |
| Flax Seed.....              | 1 00        |
| Clover Seed.....            | 4 00        |
| Timothy Seed.....           | 1 25        |
| Bran, per 100 lbs.....      | 70          |
| Middings, per 100 lbs.....  | 80          |
| Hay.....                    | \$6 00-7 00 |

| PRODUCE.                       |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Choice Butter, per lb.....     | 10-12        |
| Eggs, per dozen.....           | 9-10         |
| Lard, per lb.....              | 5            |
| Hams, per lb.....              | 10           |
| Shoulders per lb.....          | 6-8          |
| Sides.....                     | 6-7          |
| C. & B.....                    | 8 11         |
| Potatoes.....                  | 75           |
| White Beans, per bushel.....   | 1 00         |
| Onions.....                    | 65           |
| Apples.....                    | 40-50        |
| Evaporated Apples, choice..... | 8-10         |
| Chickens, live.....            | 18-20 apiece |
| Dried Peaches, peeled.....     | 8-10         |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....   | 4-5          |
| Salt, per barrel.....          | \$6 00-7 00  |

| HIDES.                  |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Beef, No. 1, green..... | Per pound 5  |
| No. 2.....              | 3½           |
| Calfskin, No. 1.....    | 8            |
| No. 2.....              | 4            |
| Tallow.....             | 24           |
| Deer-skins.....         | 20-25 apiece |

"I always recommend Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry in cases of summer complaints, and have never known it to fail. You may use my name." C.



# TRADE IS IMPROVING.

## Dun Notes In Addition Splendid Crop Prospects.

### NEW DUTIES ADJUSTED EASILY.

An Important Event Is the Marked Increase in Foreign Demand and Advance in Price of Wheat—Strength of Miners' Strike May Force Uniformity.

New York, July 31.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their Weekly Review of Trade say: Dispatches from almost every northern place of importance report, without exception, improvement in business and from Detroit to Seattle and Portland splendid crop prospects. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by the new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking coal miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory; by closing of large cotton mills, when many other works are starting and by decline in some prices, when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side.

The most important event since the passage of the new tariff, which was generally anticipated a week ago, has been the marked increase in foreign demand and advance in price for wheat. The fact that corn exports exceed last year's, although the price has advanced to 32.87 cents, is further proof that foreign demands are substantial. With crop news still favorable, producers may probably realize something like \$80,000,000 more than last year on wheat, which means a great difference in purchases by agricultural states. The industrial sky is partly overclouded by coal and iron difficulties and by the closing of some large cotton mills. Having run for months far ahead of consuming demand on cotton bought at comparatively high prices, the mills see ahead a large crop and cheap cotton, and it is but the rational way to halt production, clear off accumulated stocks at the season when vacations are common, and begin the new year on its own basis.

The woolen manufacture answers wholesomely and moderately to new tariff conditions, and while opening of light weights below about \$1 in cost has met a very encouraging demand, the advance in prices asked is not large. With very heavy stocks of free wool on hand, manufacturers are able and, in the presence of a large stock of foreign goods, are obliged to engage for the next season without advancing prices in proportion to the rise in wool, and large contracts of that nature have already been made. Selling of wool at Boston, where the speculation has been most active, is suggestive, amounting to 8,848,000 pounds for the week, and at three chief markets to 11,984,500 pounds. Sales for four weeks have been 46,109,200 pounds, 22,538,200 pounds being domestic, against 7,211,350 pounds in all last year.

Delay in the iron industry is partly because wages have not been settled at all works, though at many but partly because steadily rising demand does not yet raise prices. In some products prices are a shade lower notwithstanding a larger demand, owing to competition between works, but Bessemer is a shade higher. In structural work, plates, sheets and bars for the enormous operation of agricultural implement works, the demand increases and for rolling stock owing to the abundance of cars.

Failures for the week have been 236 in the United States, against 281 last year.

### TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Seven People Killed and Buildings Destroyed Near San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Ill., July 31.—A tornado has passed through the farm of A. C. McDowell, two and a quarter miles north of that town, completely destroying the house and barn. Seven persons were killed. The are: A. C. McDowell and his grandson. Wife of Samuel Brownlee, three of the Brownlee children. Miss Jessie Groves, a neighbor, who was spending the day at McDowell's. The following were seriously injured: Mrs. A. C. McDowell, her son Charles and daughter Mary. Miss McDowell is but slightly hurt. The storm came directly from the north and entirely destroyed the McDowell house, barn and walnut grove. It then rose and went over the town of San Jose.

At Mason City lightning struck the Presbyterian church and set it on fire.

### WRECKED BY SCOUNDRELS.

Two Killed and Others Injured on Big Four in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Passenger train No. 34 on the Chicago division of the Big Four has been wrecked at Thornton. A pin placed in the switch by some scoundrel caused the train to leave the track. The engine, baggage and express cars were overturned. Engineer Sinslow and Fireman Crickmore were killed. No passengers were injured. The engine is a complete wreck.

The injured are Henry Pijbe, Cleveland, who was badly scalded and will die, and Charles Cavenir, Cleveland, who was probably fatally scalded and crushed. The opinion is entertained at the headquarters of the Big Four road that the train wreckers had hoped to destroy a coal train about due. General Manager Schaff has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers.

Spoke to National Temperance Society.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 31.—The National Temperance society has been addressed by the Rev. P. S. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist church, Chicago, Rev. James J. Chadwick of New Haven and Rev. Thomas I. Poulson, D. D., of New York.

### WALKED AND TOOK A DRIVE.

The President Evidently Enjoying His Stay at Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 31.—The president and Mr. Porter have taken a long walk about the park surrounding the hotel here. Later the president and Mrs. McKinley, General and Mrs. Alger and Mr. Porter drove to the United States military post and down the elegant boulevard past the regimental quarters of the Twenty-first infantry. As they passed the guardhouse, a guard of 20 men turned out and saluted the president with the call of the bugle, presenting arms.

The people of Plattsburg knew nothing of the intention of the president to visit the village and he drove through the streets without demonstration of any kind. Numbers, however, doffed their hats and their salutes were returned generally by the president. The party drove through all the principal streets. Mrs. McKinley felt much revived by the fresh balmy air. Later the Twenty-first regiment band of 35 pieces, came from the post and taking a position below the western balcony rendered a concert program of choice selections. The president and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the music from the veranda.

### FAILED TO STRIKE.

DeArmit's Men Did Not Stick to Their Resolution—Striking Miners Continue to Camp About the Mines Near Pittsburg—Mass Meeting Planned.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The expected exodus from DeArmit's mines has failed to occur. The men who passed resolutions deciding to strike went back to work. Only two men joined the strikers. At a mass meeting the strikers adopted a resolution to continue the demonstrations before DeArmit's mines. Deputies are still on guard. Corey's mines at Edgewood and Mucklerat are working. A demonstration was made at the Edgewood mine, but the men were not molested and are still at work.

A report was brought to the strikers that four men were working in the Munkall mine, of Munkall Bros., digging an entry for a center course, at \$1.50 a yard, the owners to have the coal. This is at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per bushel. A committee was sent to the mine to get the men out.

Big mass meetings were held at the different DeArmit mines last night. President Dolan received a telegram from Eugene V. Debs asking him to call a public meeting for next Thursday at Old City hall or in one of the theaters. Secretary Warner replied, saying that arrangements would be made. Sheriff Lowry has issued a proclamation forbidding the assembling of the miners who are defying the proclamation.

### MINERS AT WORK AGAIN.

Failure to Get Out Boggs Run Men Hurting the Strike.

WHEELING, July 31.—The striking miners' organizers in the Wheeling district are making a desperate effort to counteract the effect of the refusal of the men in the two mines of the Boggs Run Coal company to come out, but it is likely that the Boggs Run break will precipitate others. In fact the mine at Moundsville has been working with a small force and 33 of the 70 men at Elm Grove were at work. The Glendale operators assert that their mine will resume today with a full force. All of these desertions are the direct cause of the failure to bring out the Boggs Run men.

### JAP WARSHIPS BARRED.

After Agreeing to Arbitrate With Hawaii the Mikado Wanted to Send More Ships There—This Government Refused to Allow It.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Japanese government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The state department has been informed of the offer and the acceptance. When the officials of the state department were informed of the offer and acceptance of arbitration the secretary of the Japanese legation here was informed that until the annexation treaty was concluded the United States would not assume any authority in the matter and that the present dispute must be considered as between Japan and Hawaii.

The secretary in reply said he was glad to learn that such was the position of the United States, as it would permit Japan sending two or three warships to Hawaii pending final action on the arbitration treaty. This interpretation of the situation rather surprised the state department official, who answered that the United States would consider in a different light an agreement of arbitration and the sending of a warship, and intimated that non-interference by the United States in one case could not be construed as passive acceptance of the latter position. The Japanese secretary was told, however, that in the absence of Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day nothing could or would be said officially upon the subject and any conversation must be considered as wholly unofficial.

### THEY SAGGED THE FLOOR.

Some Idea Conveyed of the Number of Office-seekers at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Some idea of the size of the vast throng of office-seekers that has called upon the president since March 4 was conveyed to the visitors at the White House when they saw a number of workmen lifting up and strengthening the floor of the large lobby just outside the president's office. The floor had sunk no less than four inches from the weights imposed upon it.

### A London Preacher Heard.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 31.—At the session of the general conference of Christian workers Mr. Moody introduced Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London. Mr. Morgan is a very earnest and thoughtful speaker. His sermon seemed to make an impression on his hearers.

### Threw the Baby to the Hog.

OZARK, Ark., July 31.—Leo Davidson has been arrested here. It is said he threw his wife's baby into a hog pen and it was devoured by swine.

# AN ATTACK ON FOSTER

## Hot Letter From Prof. Elliott to Judge Day.

### SHERMAN'S LETTER THE EXCUSE.

The Professor Says It Will Recoil on Sherman, as It Was Result of Foster's Stupidity—Says He Wrote '91-'93 Modus Vivendi.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institute has given out the complete text of his recent sensational letter, written July 15 from Lakewood, near this city, to Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, regarding the seal fisheries. It is as follows: "In The Morning Recorder of this city appears the text of a letter to Lord Salisbury, dated May 10, 1897, and signed by John Sherman, secretary of state, on the fur seal question. This letter is prefaced by an account of the great embarrassment which its publication has caused the president and that it has been held up for several days at the request of John W. Foster, who now tears the effect of his own work a few weeks earlier.

"Inasmuch as I have a closer personal knowledge of this present question than any other man living and vasty more extended, and inasmuch as I am the author of the modus vivendi of 1891-'93, which is the only creditable step taken by our government towards settling this seal dispute since it began in 1890 up to date, I desire to say that after a careful perusal of this letter of May 10, above cited, the prelude has reason to feel greatly embarrassed, because it lays the state department open to a crushing reply from the Canadian office, and you will be in the same mortifying fix that Elaine found herself in during 1870, when the Canadians simply crushed his letter by the data which they promptly furnished in rebuttal.

"Inexperienced and ignorant men should not write such letters dealing with data about which they know no more than so many parrots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant of the truth in regard to the salient features of this seal question on the islands; that letter of May 10 is like all other preparations from his hand on this subject—full of gross errors. His dullness in making up the American case in 1892-3 cost us that shameful and humiliating defeat which we met with at Paris in 1893. Had he been bright and quick-witted he never would have met with such disaster.

"Taking this common place man up now after this record of flat failure stamped all over his anatomy and putting him in charge of your sealing question will only thrust you deeper into the mire than he and your predecessors have been placed before by the bright men over the line at Ottawa. "I am moved to write you on this point because a senator of the United States recently said to me that Foster had assured the president that the information which I gave the British in 1890 caused the defeat of the American case in Paris in 1893. The meanness and untoward of this charge will be quickly seen by your turning to my report of Nov. 17, 1890, which contains this information. Mr. Foster and his stupid associates tried to suppress the proof, because it contained the proof of my authorship of the modus vivendi of 1891-'93, which he meanly stole from me—plagiarized in fact—but he was unable to suppress it. And now that he comes forward again to figure in this question, I intend that he shall be required at the proper time and before the proper tribunal to give a full account of his wretched record as the agent of the United States before the Bering sea tribunal at Paris in 1893.

"This whole sealing business, from the day the trouble began in 1880-91 up to date, has not been in the hands of a competent man for one moment. It has been and is now the sport of the Canadians and the languid contempt of the British queen's council is all that it receives when it comes up there."

### A SEAL CONFERENCE.

Great Britain Accepts Our Proposition Europe Considers Annexation of Hawaii by the U. S. as Inevitable, Says Ex-Secretary John W. Foster.

LONDON, July 31.—The British foreign office has notified Ambassador Hay that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Bering sea, to be held in Washington during the coming autumn.

Hon. John W. Foster, the special ambassador, in an interview before leaving London, said he would report his gratifying success to President McKinley on his return. He further said: "As to the Hawaiian question, I may say that in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg I have had ample opportunity to ascertain the prevailing sentiment in political and commercial circles. In all these capitals annexation is generally regarded as the natural, if not the inevitable result of the large growth and expansion of the United States on the western coast of America."

### A Monetary Conference Assured.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Official information just received in Washington indicates that Great Britain will consent to join in an international monetary conference to be held in this city next winter.

### American Under Arrest in Germany.

BERLIN, July 31.—A young man named Wessling, who had taken out his first naturalization papers in New York, was pressed into the German army a few months ago, his protest being ignored. He is now held for knocking down a sergeant, who struck him for a petty offense. Ambassador White is trying to secure his release.

### A Mile In 48 Seconds.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 31.—During a test for speed on a trolley road operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, between this city and Mount Holly, one mile of the seven-mile run was made in the unprecedented time of 48 seconds.

### Wage Conference at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 31.—The manufacturers and conference committee of the Amalgamated association is meeting here today, it being found impossible for the mill operators from Alabama and Indiana to reach here in time for a meeting yesterday. The prospects for a settlement are very good.

### Sold Out For \$65,000.

TIFFIN, O., July 31.—John C. Connelly, living near Bloomdale, has returned from Alaska. Mr. Connelly has made a nice fortune in six months. He sold his claim for \$65,000 and started back home, and advises all people to wait until claims can be worked. Mr. Connelly will go back to Alaska as soon as work can be commenced.

### Suicided on His Wife's Grave.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 31.—At De Graff, O., Frank Wright was found lying dead on his wife's grave with a bullet in his brain. Wright was formerly a resident of Springfield, but lately lived in New York.

### LARGE CARGOES OF GRAIN.

Many Vessels Chartered to Convey Them to Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Forty steamers have been chartered to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News, Va., for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe, making a day's record, which, it is claimed, has never been equaled. To fill these vessels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain. During the past two weeks fixtures for steam tonnage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been effected.

### Killed Two Tramps.

RENO, Nev., July 31.—A drawbar fell down on an eastern freight train on the Central Pacific five miles east of Palisade, ditching three freight cars and killing two tramps.

### Five Were Drowned.

VIENNA, July 31.—The scaffolding of Schwarzenberg bridge, over the Wienfluss, has fallen, precipitating 15 men into the river. Five drowned.

### Victims of Foul Air.

HINTON, W. Va., July 31.—A freight train has been stalled in Lewis tunnel, on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the overcome by foul air. Conductor Ed Bray is dead, Sam Hamilton, Ed Womack and Tom Kamewood are in a precarious condition.

### Chief of Mining Bureau.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—It is unofficially announced that Robert Brownlee of Ralston, Wyoming county, has been selected by Governor Hastings as chief of the new bureau of mines and that the appointment will be announced when the governor returns on Aug. 14.

### Pushed to His Death.

WASHINGTON, Ind., July 31.—Harry Lister, son of the purchasing agent for the Monon, has been murdered near here by being passed from a train. It is alleged, by John Williamson of Trenton, Mo.

### ANSWER IT HONESTLY.

Are the Opinions of Massillon Citizens Not More Reliable than those of Utter Strangers?

The above is a vital question. It is fraught with interest to Massillon. It permits of only one answer. It can't be evaded or ignored. A Massillon citizen speaks here. A citizen's opinion is reliable. An utter stranger's doubtful. The impression created is lasting. Curiosity is at once aroused. Read what follows and acknowledge these facts:

Mr. J. A. Flynn, of 38 North Grant street, salesman in the "Bee Hive" says: "My father died with a disease of the kidneys and for five or six years I was inclined to think that I had inherited it, for my kidneys troubled me for that length of time. My back ached a good part of the time, and was always aggravated when I caught cold or stood on my feet all day during the busy hours. Often sharp stitches attacked, especially right after I had retired for the night, that felt as if some one had given me a sharp blow across the loins, and accompanying it there was a urinary weakness. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store and after taking them, all symptoms of the old complaint went away. One box did all I could ask and I can heartily recommend the remedy for kidney troubles." Sometime when you are in the Bee Hive and have your back aching so terribly that you don't care whether you get what you want or not, your main thoughts being to get home and get into some easy position, it would be a favorable time to ask Mr. Flynn what he thinks of Doan's Kidney Pills. What he tells you may be depended upon. Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

# OUR BARGAIN COLUMNS

Screen Doors and Windows made and fitted to order at reasonable prices. All kinds of Interior Finishes, and LUMBER.

CONRAD, Dangler & Brown, Phone 2.

### FOR THAT THIRSTY FEELING DRINK

ANTON KOPP'S

Export and Standard Beer. Excellent for table and medicinal purposes.

Phone 34. Office, 26 Exchange St.

### Purity, Age and Strength.

For Family Use... FINLAY BREWING CO.'S.

Bottled Export and Domestic Beer... Has no equal.

Frank A. Vogt.

### WHEN IT RAINS

It's too late to get that worn-out umbrella repaired. Here it is now.

Repairing and re-covering in all colors. Price Cutters.

At C. B. ADER'S.

# OUR BARGAIN COLUMNS

## SPECIAL SALE OF...

RIBBONS AND SILKS..... Tomorrow,

AT Humburgers' Double Stores.

## THE FORCE OF HABIT!

What the youth learns, the man practices. Pride will keep your son eager to add to a bank account when once opened. A dollar will start him on the road to independence. We pay interest on time deposits.....

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

.....THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

### HOT AIR...

Heating is not the pleasant thing to think about in this weather. But winter is coming and it beats all modern methods for heating. Come and talk it over. The furnace I sell will save you money, dirt and inconvenience.

References: A. J. Paul & Co. Five yubers.

### It's Not the Coat

THAT Makes the Man—It's the Whole Suit.

I have all the latest novelties in fashionable summer suits. We give you style, workmanship and a perfect fit. Price Moderate. The House Bldg. J. C. LOWE, Tailor.

### All Tins for ONE DOLLAR:

- 4 bars Cut-Oil Soap
- 1 pound, San Marto Coffee
- 1 can Crown Baking Powder
- 6 pounds Sugar
- 1 dozen Fresh Eggs
- 1 pound Good Tea
- 1 package Root Beer

At MATTHEWS BROS., 2 West Tremont St. Phone 144.

### A Real Snap!

I sell everything in the Furniture Line—Stoves, Chairs, Tables, Beds, and all kinds of Second Hand Goods—at prices that will make you grin.

C. L. BORWAY, 42 West Main Street.

### Don't be Extravagant

By wearing your business suits for bicycle riding. We have fine outfits for the purpose and are ready to sell them out at bargain prices. Call and get a STRAW HAT!

J. W. FOLTZ, The Furrier.

## TO LESSEN—

## THE EXPENSE OF LIVING--

We quote you a few prices, which, if carefully considered, will convince you that you pay a premium for trading with some people. We are making no leaders. These prices are regular.

| Flour.                         | Coffee.                    | Baking Powder.                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Wheeler's Fancy Patent, \$1.30 | Arbuckle's, 1 pound, .12   | Royal, 4 pound, .50                       |
| Minnesota Spring Wheat, .15    | 1 pound, 1 pound, .12      | Arm & Hammer, 12 bars, .50                |
| Wheeler's Family, 1.05         | The Best Mocha & Java, .27 | Battle Ax, 1 pound, .50                   |
| Sugar.                         | Teas.                      | Soaps.                                    |
| Granulated, .05                | Fine Gun Powder, .25       | Ivory, laundry size, .40                  |
| C Sugar, 25 lbs for, .05       | Fine Young Hyson, .25      | Kirk's Cabinet, 12 bars, .40              |
| Canned Goods.                  | Cheese.                    | Erie, 10 bars, .35                        |
| Buckeye Brand Tomatoes, .05    | Extra fine York State, .25 | White Foam, 12 bars, .35                  |
| Good Corn, per can, .05        | Full Cream, .10            | Cream Oat Meal, box, .40                  |
| Fancy Table Peaches, .10       | Ohio Full Cream, .10       | 170, per package, .40                     |
| Sardines, per can, .05         | Extra fine Swiss, .12      | Washing Compound, box, .40                |
| Lemons.                        | Full Cream Limburger, .10  | Ham.                                      |
| Per dozen, choice, .10         |                            | Armour's Best Sugar Cured, per pound, .10 |

.....At S. F. WEFLE'S,

31 East Main St. Telephone Connection. The Cash Grocer.

### WATCH Space for Great Bargains in...

### THIS Household Furniture!

Geo. L. & Chas. D. Hackett, FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER, 10 West Main Street.

### CHOICE SHEET MUSIC.

—All the Latest Selections—25 Cents. 20th Century Two Step, only 15 cents. Everything in the musical line at popular prices.

Teacher of Piano and Organ. CHAS. F. HUBER, 34 EAST MAIN ST.

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Repair Work of all kinds at reasonable prices. 20 CLAY ST.

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Always on hand at the very lowest market price. Fine Fruits. Green Vegetables. CONFECTIONERY. At W. B. SUTTLE'S, 17 W. Main Street Phone, Bell 115.

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We have everything in Fine Summer Footwear. Our Tan Goods must be sold. Now is your opportunity for bargains.

Ladies Oxford a Specialty. 33 E. Main St. GEORGE SNYDER

### ARE YOU READY FOR THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE?

Has your education been neglected? You must consider these things if you wish to be successful in any business enterprise. We prepare young men and women for commercial life. We give you a thorough education in every branch. Banking, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting. Our terms are within the reach of all. Call on or address, The Actual Business College, 61 MASSILLON, OHIO.

### Better Than Doctor's Bills.

Perfect sanitary plumbing of all kinds. It doesn't cost any more to have things right than to have them wrong. We work right, charge right, and are the right plumbers for you. PHONE 101.

20 E. Charles St. W. H. McLAIN.

### SHOE HORSES PROPERLY!

Level the feet by a special instrument that makes no mistakes, prevents interfering curvatures, cracks, corns and all sorts of other evils. Perfect work guaranteed. City Hay Stables in Connection With Shop.

North Erie St. J. B. SCHRADER, MASSILLON, O. EXP. AT HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

### A CUP OF COFFEE

Is the whole thing to some people. We make high grade coffee our specialty, and if you want to please your husband, buy your coffee of SCHWORM BROS., The Cash Grocery, 15 E. Main St. Phone 75.

### Bring Me Your Disabled Timepiece

And I will put it in right running order. Experience permits the claiming of expertness. Price reasonable. Fine Hand Engraving a Specialty, at C. J. DUNCAN'S, The Jeweler, 5 W. Main St.

### As in a Looking Glass!

I produce all the newest novelties in fine photographic work. The plat no finish in all sizes, at popular prices. Enlarging and Framing a Specialty. VOLKMOR'S ART STUDIO, 8 L. Main St.

### Massillon Steam Dye Works.

13 S. Main St. LOUIS PERSELL, Prop.

### Bring Me Your Disabled Timepiece

And I will put it in right running order. Experience permits the claiming of expertness. Price reasonable. Fine Hand Engraving a Specialty, at C. J. DUNCAN'S, The Jeweler, 5 W. Main St.

### As in a Looking Glass!

I produce all the newest novelties in fine photographic work. The plat no finish in all sizes, at popular prices. Enlarging and Framing a Specialty. VOLKMOR'S ART STUDIO, 8 L. Main St.



Recovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Cassler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hall, in Cherry street.

Mrs. L. H. Burry and children are visiting in the Western Reserve this week and next.

Miss Libbie Hoeking, of Leslie, Mich., is visiting with the Misses Austin, in West Tremont street.

Mrs. G. C. Haverstack and the Misses Iris and Glenn Haverstack have gone to Ravenna, to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Johns left yesterday for Maryland to spend a month in Mt. Lake Park and Cumberland.

Louis Shaidnagle left Wednesday afternoon for an Ohio river port, where he will be employed for some time to come.

Street railway traffic to the state hospital has increased amazingly since the cars have been running up to the buildings.

The present price of wool in Harrison county, O., is twenty-two cents a pound, which is about eight cents higher than it was this last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Frederickburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of East Greenville, took dinner with Mrs. V. S. Brown, their sister, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gallatin have returned from a tour of the lakes. They were absent a month and visited Detroit, Mackinac and other interesting places.

The Canton Bicycle Club is arranging a Labor Day meet, which will be held at the Stark county fair grounds. The arrangements, however, have not been completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Greenwald returned on Friday night from Baltimore, Ind., where they have lived for about a year. They will take up their residence in Front street.

Miss Ardensa Minnick has returned to West Brookfield, after spending the afternoon with Mrs. E. H. Seeley. She was accompanied by her aunt, Miss Lizzie Minnick, of Baltimore, Md.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stout, of whom there are many in Massillon, all regret that they must leave Massillon and locate in Toledo, where Mr. Stout's business duties demand his presence.

Adam Felix's thirty-seventh birthday anniversary rolled around Friday, and in the evening many friends called and so agreeably was the time passed that it was late before any one realized it or wanted to.

Pickle growers living near Smithville are fearful that they will be unable to secure their crop, owing to the scarcity of help. The work is employment at which boys and girls can easily earn \$1 per day and their board.

Suit has been entered against Mahoning county, Ohio, in behalf of the estate of Edward Morgan, to recover \$20,000 damages for the death of Morgan and his wife, who were killed by their carriage falling over an embankment.

President McKinley attended services last Sunday at the Methodist church in Washington, whose pulpit was filled by the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith, pastor of the First M. E. church of Massillon. Later in the day the President and the pastor met and had a pleasant discussion of home affairs.

The 100 miners employed in the three mines at Bergholz, the southern terminus of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern railroad, have returned to work. They went out at the commencement of the strike. Thursday the operators offered them 75 cents a ton for mining, an advance of 20 cents over the old rate. They accepted the offer at once and returned to work Friday morning.

Charles Waltz felt something tug at his line while fishing in Devil pond, out East Tremont street, Thursday morning and soon he and three other boys were trying hard to land the biggest carp caught in local waters this season. They had to wade into the pond to insure its capture, but were rewarded for all their trouble when they saw it. Tip the beam at fourteen pounds and three ounces.

The most singular freak of nature brought to the attention of THE INDEPENDENT in a long time is an apple and a pear that grew close together on the same branch of an apple tree on the premises of J. D. Brannan, 41 South Grant street. There were several other pears on the tree that fell off or were picked off. Some time ago a pear tree stood in close proximity to the apple tree, but it died or was removed.

R. K. Keiffer, of Wilmet, was fined fifty dollars for contempt of court by Judge Frank Taggart, of Wooster, and ordered to pay the costs and to stand committed until paid. Keiffer bid in a saloon property that was sold at sheriff's sale in Dalton. He failed to make the purchase good, as he promised. Keiffer, in addition to the costs, made by his arrest, will have to pay the costs of the first and second advertising of the property.

Representative Robert W. Taylor, of the Eighteenth Ohio district, whom Speaker Reed appointed chairman of elections committee No. 1, has named Ed. A. King, of Lisbon, as clerk of the committee. Mr. King is one of the best known Republicans in Columbiana county. For six years he has been clerk of courts of the county, and will retire from that office next Monday. Mr. Taylor was so fortunate as to secure one of the few committee chairmanships that carry with them clerks for the full year, and not merely for the time congress is in session.

The committee appointed for the purpose by the Protected Home Circle has arranged for special street car service to the lake for Thursday, August 5th, leaving Massillon at 9:30 a. m., the occasion being a basket picnic in which Canton and Akron circles will join Massillon members who are urged to be present and bring their friends. Supreme President Stratton will deliver an address and there will be music and games. The committee, M. E. Turner, chairman, announces that such arrangements have been made that there will be no delay in securing transportation.

The Massillon Lecture Course Association announces that the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., will open the course on October 22 with "The Dusk of the Century," and that Dr. A. A. Willets will close it on April 11 with "Sunshine." On De-

ember 29 the Ladies' Schuman Orchestra will be here, John S. Gordon on February 23, and the Welsh Prize Singers on March 10. The other of the half dozen numbers has not yet been decided upon. The success of the cause is guaranteed by the zeal and interest manifested by the members of the association. The sale of tickets will soon be commenced.

The Twentieth Century Club, Wednesday evening, gave authority to its board of directors to enter into a lease with Mr. C. L. McLain for the third floor of the lower end of the stone block in South Erie street. This embraces three rooms, two of moderate size and one immensely large, which was formerly the headquarters of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly. The latter will be made into a gymnasium, and just as soon as the cleaning and repair work are finished the apparatus will be moved in and placed in position. The smaller of the other rooms will be carpeted and cozily furnished as the reading room, and the other will be devoted to cards, pool and billiards. There is also a cloakroom, and in a small apartment in the rear the baths will be placed. Five new members were taken in last evening.

The funeral of Mr. Isaac B. Dangier took place Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 22 Cedar street. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Coker. It was attended by many old friends who paid that last tribute to an old, respected and beloved citizen. He was laid away by loving hands, his last resting place being surrounded by his wife, children, grandchildren, brothers, sister and nieces. The pall bearers were Messrs. Coleman, Conrad, Russell, Shoemaker, Baldwin and Professor Jones. Many outside the city attended the funeral. Mr. and Miss Dangier of Cleveland, Mrs. Numan of Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Morehead, of Minerva, Mrs. Miller, of Detroit, Mrs. Carr, of Steubenville, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, and Mr. Thomas Williams, of Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taggart, of Akron, and others. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

## ATTACKED BY TRAMPS.

A Switching Crew Assaulted Near Lima.

## TWO OF RAILROADERS STABBED.

George James and Robert Gordon Received Wounds From Which They Will Likely Die—Bloodhounds on the Trail of the Murderous Gang.

LIMA, O., July 31.—The Chicago and Erie switching crew have been attacked by a party of tramps at the crossing of the Wapakoneta pike, a half mile west of the passenger station. George James and Robert Gordon of the switching crew were both mortally stabbed by one man of the party and the others fled, but will likely be arrested, as bloodhounds are on their trail.

Gordon was slashed across the breast and the left lung exposed. The wound was ten inches in length. James has a cut in the side which reached a corner of the lungs. Neither of the men is expected to live.

## SLASHED THE SNAKES.

A Wooster Woman Slaughtered Twenty-Five With a Hoe.

WOOSTER, O., July 31.—Mrs. A. B. Scobey, wife of Baggage-master Scobey of the Pennsylvania lines, has proved herself different than most of her sex. She was busy at work when she was startled by the screams of some children. She ran to the door and was told by the terribly frightened youngsters that the pavement was covered with snakes.

Mrs. Scobey ran to the garden, seized a hoe and was soon chopping her reptiles to pieces. When she had finished it was found that she had killed 25, which were from 12 to over 36 inches in length. The snakes were thrown on to a brush heap and cremated, and it is not known what species they were.

## SOCKALEXIS LIKES FIREWATER.

Robison Tells Why the Indian Brave Is Not in the Game.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Presiden Robison of the Cleveland Baseball club announced that the cause of the non-appearance in the game of the young Indian, Sockalexis, is due to his of intoxicating liquors.

Sockalexis has been intoxicated frequently of late and Mr. Robison has fined him \$25, \$50 and \$100 respectively for three instances of which he has proof. He also suspended the red man until he can produce a certificate from the club's physician that he is not drinking and is in good physical condition.

## Miners Accepted a Raise.

ALLIANCE, O., July 31.—The 100 miners employed in the three mines at Bergholz, the southern terminus of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern railroad, have returned to work. They went out at the commencement of the strike. The operators offered them 75 cents a ton for mining, an advance of 20 cents over the old rate. They accepted the offer at once and returned to work.

LONDON, July 31.—Chulalongkorn, king of Siam, has arrived in the Siamese royal yacht and was saluted by the warships. On reaching London he was escorted by troops to Buckingham palace. The populace cheered him.

## Killed by a Guard Member.

WILLIAMSBURG, Pa., July 31.—James C. Forman, married, aged 45, has been instantly killed at the Twelfth regiment rifle range. He was engaged in picking berries at a point 350 yards back of the target, and was in a stooping position, when a ball struck him.

## Brown Asks Another Chance.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Rev. C. O. Brown, formerly of this city but now a resident of Chicago, has appealed for a reopening of his case before the Bay conference of the Congregational church.



## HAYING IMPLEMENTS.

Modern Improvements Which Save Time, Labor and Money.

The mower, at one time considered perfect with its cutter bar 4 feet in length, has been supplanted by machines of greater capacity, and now the cutter bars are largely made 6, 8, 10 and 12 feet in length, thus almost doubling the efficiency of the machine. With the introduction of the long cutter bar it was doubted if a single team could furnish the power to propel the machine, but it was found that the addition of even three feet to the length of the bar did not increase the draft in proportion to the added width of the cut and that the draft depended in a great measure on the condition of the cutting knife and guards. And with the finger bar and knife kept in good condition for effective work the draft was less than the narrow cut machine, with this most important part neglected and indifferently cared for. In heavy grass it often becomes necessary for the swath to be moved, and the hay tedder performs the work in a far more satisfactory manner than it can be done by hand, and after a rain, when the upper part of the swath bleaches, while that part next the ground holds the water, the hay tedder becomes almost indispensable.

With a swath hay loader, the width of the loader and the size of the cut of the mower should correspond, for one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction with the swath hay loader has arisen from trying to part a swath of hay in the center. With a mower cutting six or seven feet, the eight foot loader can be used successfully, care being taken in driving that the inside wheel or slide of the loader shall follow the open space between the swaths, thereby avoiding the parting of the hay in the swath.

A recent addition to haying tools is the side delivery hay rake, which, while raking the hay, leaves a continuous windrow that can be followed at once by the loader. In loading, an extra team should be provided, and when this is done the hay loader can be handled with ease to the horses, and, with an active man on the rear of the wagon who is not afraid of work and who understands his business, a load can be elevated and built on the wagon in a few minutes. A side delivery hay loader is among the recent additions to haying implements. With the side delivery hay loader the team is attached directly to the loader, and it is driven alongside of the wagon to be loaded, the hay being delivered in about the center of the wagon instead of on the rear.

The great improvements made in recent years in both hay carriers and tracks give so much added strength to these appliances that slings can now be used for unloading, and even four slings to a load are giving way to three, and even two, which makes unloading a work of brief duration. The pulling back of the carrier promises soon to be a thing of the past, for the carrier returner, with the dropping of the load, does its work promptly and effectively, and before the driver can bring back his horse or team the carrier has been returned and the fork, or hook, for the sling has been placed within reach of the person unloading, without any effort on his part whatever. For stacking hay the wire cable, mounted with a carrier and supported at a height of 25 or 30 feet by poles or square timbers, say 4 by 4 if of pine, and spliced together for the necessary length, 30 to 36 feet, standing like an inverted letter A, proves in its adaptation for the work required the nearest for the hay barn equipment of anything yet devised. Hay can be stacked in such a manner that there will be practically no waste whatever when a cable derrick is used, and the writer can point to hundreds of tons of hay that he has stacked in this manner which kept as well and showed as little less as if in the best barn ever built. The foregoing is from a letter written to Prairie Farmer.

## Building a Silo.

A new method of lining up the walls of a silo is suggested which promises to be an improvement over the common way of matched boards and sheathing paper. This consists of using only ordinary cheap boards for the purpose, leaving an inch space in place of the paper between the two linings, and filling it with portland cement. This cement filling hardens to the firmness of stone and is in no respect affected by the presence or absence of moisture. This prevents, it is claimed, the shrinking and swelling of the lining, which tears the paper and opens air spaces through the sheathing. At the same time it is less expensive than the extra cost of the better lumber required in the cases of the matched boards. Some silos have been constructed after this manner, says Maine Farmer.

## Items in Tile Draining.

There are two extremes in tile draining. The beginner is apt to think tile drains are only needed where water stands on the surface in hollows and has to be drawn off, but when this is done it leaves the soil in these hollows so much dryer and better fitted for cropping that the farmer sees that even the uplands, that had been supposed dry enough, need draining also. Usually the first drains are put in too shallow. That, if continued, means a large, useless expenditure for tile. Nowhere should underdrains be dug less than 8 feet deep. They will then drain perfectly 2 to 2½ rods on each side of the underdrain. The soil will hold so much more water with a deep drain that it will not require larger size than will a shallow one.—American Cultivator.

Things Farmers Ought to Know Before Applying Them.

The principal features of a farmers' bulletin on commercial fertilizers by E. B. Voorhees are brought out in the following summary:

Commercial fertilizers are mainly valuable because they furnish the elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—which serve as food, not as stimulants. The kind of farming in the past and the demands for special products in the present make their use necessary in profitable farming.

In order to use these commercial fertilizers profitably the farmer should know, first, that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the essential material constituents; second, that the agricultural value of these constituents depends largely upon their chemical form; third, that these forms are contained in specific products of a well defined character and composition, and may be purchased as such from dealers and manufacturers, and may be mixed successfully on the farm.

The agricultural value of a fertilizer bears no strict relation to the commercial value. The one is determined by soil, crop and climatic conditions, the other by market conditions.

The variations in the composition and value of manufactured fertilizers which contain the three essential constituents are due to variations in the character and in the proportion of the materials used.

The ten basis alone is not a safe guide in the purchase of these commercial fertilizers. Low ten prices mean either low content of good forms of plant food or the use of poorer forms. Fertilizers, high grade both in quality and quantity of plant food, cannot be purchased at a low price per ton.

The best fertilizers cannot exert their full effect on soils that are too dry or too wet, too compact or too porous. They can furnish but one of the conditions—fertility.

The kind and amount of fertilizer to use should be determined by the value of the crop grown and its power of acquiring food.

A definite system or plan should be adopted in the use of commercial fertilizers. "Hit or miss" methods are expensive.

## The Single Shovel Plow.

A contributor to The National Stockman says:

I have helped to plow hundreds of acres of potatoes with an old fashioned single shovel plow, and there is no modern farm implement that does as satisfactory work in clayey loams or clays that have been packed by beating rains after being planted. This old implement has been practically discarded by growers here for many years, but some have returned to its use this season, and the slow work with it will pay, if any work in growing potatoes pays this year. When the plants showed above ground, the practice formerly was to run close to the row with a long and very narrow shovel, the plow stock being held at such an angle that the point of the shovel actually went under the hills.

The soil in the rows is solid in many fields this year, packed by incessant rain, and no modern cultivator can be so set that the earth in the rows may be loosened so well as it is done with the single shovel, taking one side of the row at a time. If the shovels of a two horse cultivator were set at the angle we used to hold the single shovel, they would lift the plants out. Two acres a day was called a day's work, and this seems slow, but the plant started life above ground with loose soil in the hill, no matter how packed rains had made it after planting, and loose soil in the hill is a necessity in successful potato growing.

## The Value of Cow Manure.

Cow manure does not heat quickly. It is therefore not in favor for forcing beds or for crops where early results are important. For this reason it ought always to be partly composted, so as to reduce its bulk before it is used. It is excellent to mix with manure from the horse stable, because the latter, being drier, is much more likely to become "fire fanged" from the entire destruction of its vegetable fiber. Yet in actual value the slower cow manure is more nearly equal to horse manure than is generally supposed.

From fattening cattle fed as horses are on hay and oats the excrement is quite as rich as that from horses, and it does not differ from the latter so much as is commonly supposed. Careful experiments have shown that on a full ration fed to young growing cattle only 6 per cent of the nutrition of food went to make growth. With milk cows giving milk this proportion was increased to 99 per cent. Considering the amount of nutrition which a cow in full flow of milk manufactures from its food every day this result is remarkable. In fattening animals the food eaten furnishes in flesh or fat far less nutrition than this.—American Cultivator.

## News and Notes.

The next meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will be held at Minneapolis, July 13-15.

The farmers' national congress meets at St. Paul, Aug. 31 to Sept. 6.

Cutting timothy with the binder! The arguments on the subject are convincing, says Rural New Yorker.

If you could cover a potato plant with a thin coating of bordeaux mixture, it would be impossible for the blight fungus to start its work. The plant could not blight. That is what you aim to do in spraying.

According to one authority, barley is the best hot weather grain for soiling.

The beet sugar industry in the United States has been practically developed in the last six years.

To keep in manure use enough land plaster to keep the manure perfectly dry and store it under cover.

# TWO GREAT BOOKS.....

The Independent Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to offer as premiums to subscribers the books described below. They will be furnished on the following terms:

## The White House COOK BOOK

THE BEST COOK BOOK PRINTED.

It more fully represents the progress and perfection of the culinary art than any previous work.

The "WHITE HOUSE" was compiled by Hugo Ziemann, steward of the White House under President Harrison, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette. It contains over 1,600 Cooking Recipes, besides recipes for toilet and household. Special articles on buying provisions, dinner giving, table etiquette, carving and care of sick.

A novel and most important department consists of carefully prepared Menus for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, complete for one week in every month of the year.

Point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for that Prince Napoleon who was killed while fighting the Zulus in Africa. He was afterwards steward of the famous Hotel Splendide in Paris. Later he conducted the celebrated Brunswick Cafe in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago, a cuisine which won the applause of even the gourmets of foreign lands. It was here that he laid the famous "spread" to which the chiefs of the warring factions of the Republican Convention sat down, in June, 1888, and from which they arose with appetites softened, cheerfulness harmonized, and victory organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life-long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American homes.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House. The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and the book is one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is said, the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and workable features, among which may be mentioned the menus for the holidays and low one week in every month in the year, thus covering all varieties of seasonable foods, the convenient class of recipes and grouping of topics, the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article in the books, and the preparation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

The subject of carving has been given a prominent place, not only because of its special importance, but also because it is a subject which is entirely new and original, and is so far a departure from the usual mode of treating the subject.

Interesting information is given concerning the "White House," how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

The binding being of enameled cloth it can at any time be readily cleaned and made to look as new and fresh by simply rubbing it off with a damp cloth or sponge.

The Daily three months and the White House Cook Book, \$2.50.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Cook Book, \$2.00.

## THE Farmer's Encyclopedia

EMBRACING ARTICLES BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITIES.

THE HORSE—Principles of treatment in training—Cure of Viciousness—Details of Methods for Subjection, etc.  
THE COW—From Birth to Halter, with illustrations.  
HORSE HABITS—Good, Bad and Indifferent—How to Encourage, Control, etc. Illustrated.  
SHOOFING—Plain Talk on an Important Subject. Showing Good and Bad Methods; illustrated.  
DISEASES OF THE HORSE—Be Your Own Veterinary Surgeon—How to Diagnose.  
CATTLE—Prevention of Diseases—Practical Remedies, etc.  
CALVING—Natural Parturitions, Valuable Hints, etc.  
SHEEP—How to Raise Them—Diseases—Their Prevention and Cure.  
SWINE—Breeding—Care, Diseases, etc.  
POULTRY—Breeds and Breeding—Care of—Diseases, etc.—Eggs and Incubators.  
BEES—Culture and Care of.  
THE DOG—His Needs—His Uses—How to Train—Diseases, etc.  
TOILET—Useful Hints and Recipes.  
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SOCIAL LIFE—The Family, the Home, the Young Man, the Young Woman, and Useful Home Suggestions that make all happier and life the more dear to all.

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The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Farmers' Encyclopedia, \$1.75.

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all the generative organs of either sex, such as Neuritis or Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emission, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, and all the ailments that result from the depletion of the system. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, druggist, Opera Block.